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UNDERSTANDING THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN ASIA:

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY

by

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UNDERSTANDING THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN ASIA:
A Bibliographical Essay

I. SOUTH ASIA

Modern history reveals that the people of every century for the past four or five hundred years have had to face some definite problem or issue of world-wide significance. This is particularly true of our century--an age characterized by airline transportation which ties two hemispheres in a matter of a score of hours, by radio which provides instant communication, by nuclear physics and atomic energy which potentially could provide the world with marvelous advances in the realm of technology and by different political and economic doctrines bidding for the minds of peoples in all parts of the globe. The paramount problem of our time might be stated in various ways. I would state it thus: the problem of the peoples of the world today is that of learning to live together--of arriving at an intelligent understanding of each other.

Intelligent understanding of the peoples of other nations calls for an American people who are adequately informed and who possess an attitude of goodwill. We need substantial facts coupled with an earnest desire to like and appreciate other peoples with different backgrounds and cultures. Where so often there appears suspicion, we need confidence. Where there is manifested ill will, we need intelligent good will. Where frequently there is demonstrated selfishness, we need concern for other peoples. These and other qualities, when coupled with facts and authentic information about these peoples, eventually will bring about intelligent understanding and international good will of a high order and a lasting nature.

How true this is regarding the countries which comprise Southern Asia. Thousands upon thousands of Americans know very little about the vast sub-continent of India with her nearly 480,000,000 people, not to mention Pakistan and the countries of Southeast Asia. To learn about the multiple languages, the caste system, the century-old traditions and history, the population explosion, the clamor for university education, the influence of Gandhi, the place of religion in the lives of the people, the conflict of a dual society in Malaysia, the spread of Hinduism and Islam throughout Southeast Asia, the control of Communism in Kerala State which has the highest population density in the world, the historical uniqueness of Thailand in her relations with the West--to learn of these and many other aspects of the life of these peoples would surely widen the horizon of any discerning American.

The purpose of this bibliographical treatise is to suggest those books which will aid the student, the teacher in the classroom, the well-educated non-specialist, and the interested American citizen to become intelligently aware of the interesting history and the fascinating culture of the peoples of the subcontinent of South Asia and the countries which comprise Southeast Asia. Most of the books selected are in English or French, including translations, and are of the most recent imprint, in order that they would be more accessible. However, older works are included when there is a particular reason for doing so. Paperbacks are also designated, especially for the student's collateral reading.

India

India shares with Pakistan the vast sub-continent of Asia, jutting down from the Himalayan mountains into the Indian Ocean. India the home of a very old and complex civilization. Ancient Aryan invaders, merging with earlier Dravidian inhabitants, gave to India the religion of Hinduism and the sacred Vedic literature. It was also the country where Buddhism was born. In the late nineteenth century Indian nationalism began to emerge and became increasingly strong under the influence of Gandhi and his campaign of passive resistance. In 1947 freedom finally was won at the price of the partition and the creation of Pakistan. Historically, India has been the cross-roads of diverse racial groups with many languages and dialects, while English serves as the common language of highly educated Indians. Constitutionally, India is a secular state with religion a private matter. The religions of this vast country are far more than creeds; they represent different ways of life. India is a country of more than half a million small rural villages. Nearly 75 percent of all the Indian people make their living on the land, many of them cultivating fields without the use of even a work animal.

It is difficult to state explicit criteria which determined the selection of the literature included here. In some measure the selection was unavoidably arbitrary and tended to gravitate toward certain authors. This compilation, in no sense exhaustive, aims to provide the simplest framework of Indian history against which one may fit specific events which are now occurring in modern India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SOURCES. - A volume which should be a superb aid to students, teachers, librarians and others who seek the most satisfactory works for historical studies is The American Historical Association's Guide to Historical Literature, published in 1961 by Macmillan. This Guide presents a vast bibliographical panorama or a kind of census of what was considered at the time of compilation to be the best materials dealing with the study of history. According to the board of editors, the stated purpose of the bibliography "is to furnish directions to the best means of gaining a broader knowledge of History." While the Guide is world-wide in scope, there are two sections which are very rich in information about the history and allied subjects concerning the countries of South and Southeast Asia. These appear in Part IV, "Asia since early times," under Section Q, compiled by John Echols, and Section R, compiled by the late Horace I. Poleman. Section R has nearly 700 entries pertaining to Ceylon, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim. The references dealing with India cover anthropology, demography, linguistics, historiography, histories of special periods, local histories, histories of special topics, serials and periodicals.

A useful bibliographical source for those who are interested in securing paperbound books relating to the countries of South and Southeast Asia is A Guide to Paperbacks on Asia. Published by the Asia Society in New York City, the titles selected and annotated for the Guide are exclusively those published in America, except for books which are available from American distributors of special series. Some clothbound books with paperbound prices are also listed. For the most part the book titles are arranged country by country, but in the case of India, these subject groupings are

used: history and culture, religion and philosophy, literature and the arts, and modern social and political developments. Prices are included for all entries. The names and addresses of the publishers who have books on the list are provided. An author index concludes the Guide. The March 1966 issue of Paperbound Books in Print, volume 11, no. 3, carries a supplement to the above Guide entitled "Supplement to a Guide to Paperbacks on Asia," pp. 5-19.

The first volume of the first edition of The National Bibliography of Indian Literature, 1901-1953, published by Sahitya Akademi (India's National Academy of Letters), appeared in 1962. Soon after the Akademi was formed in 1954, the first planned project was a bibliography which would include all publications of literary merit and works of abiding value which come under the purview of the humanities. All the languages of India mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution are to be included in the bibliography, as also publications in the Sindhi and English languages. It was also decided that the bibliographical entries would be in the roman script with the annotations in English, thus enabling the work to serve not only in India but also the whole world as an international tool of reference. Eventually the bibliography will appear in four volumes. Volume One comprises those works in the Assamese, Bengali, English and Gujarati languages. The scholar interested in the history of India will find the sections on history, biography and travel in each of the language sections a fine source of items which have not been listed elsewhere. The second volume will contain entries in Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, and Malayalam. Volume Three will include entries in Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, and Sanskrit. The last volume will have entries in Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. Each volume will contain a consolidated index for all the languages in that volume. The general editors are B. S. Kesavan and V. Y. Kulkarni.

A good source for the periodical literature relating to India is International Guide to Indic Studies, published by the American Bibliographic Service as a quarterly index. This service is a continuous survey of current articles in Western languages, Sanskrit and English, appearing in a wide range of journals published in America and abroad oriented toward a variety of academic disciplines: history, archaeology, philology, religion, art history, science history, and allied topics. Cumulative indexes appear in the final issue of each volume, thus integrating the entire volume and facilitating its use as an annual reference. The historian or other researcher will find the Guide to offer a permanent year-by-year bibliography with the important features of an up-to-date quarterly index for immediate reference for the current periodical literature covering Indic studies. The annual subscription for the Guide is \$30, and it is procurable from the American Bibliographic Service at Darien, Connecticut.

An extremely important volume offering valuable primary sources was issued by the Oxford University Press in 1962, The Evolution of India and Pakistan, 1858 to 1947: Select Documents, compiled by C. H. Philips and others. It is a storehouse of basic factual data about these two nations which share the subcontinent of Asia. The documents are organized in three parts: (1) the growth of the system of government in British India and the rise of Indian politics, 1858-1917, (2) the evolution of responsible

government, independence and partition, 1917-1947, and (3) problems and policies of the Indo-British Empire, 1858-1947. This work is number four in a series which together will cover chronologically the history of the Indian and Pakistani peoples, and will illustrate the political, administrative, military, economic, social, and constitutional aspects of their growth. The first three volumes, yet to appear, are Early India, edited by A. L. Basham; The Era of Muslim Rule, edited by P. Hardy and India Under the East India Company, edited by K. A. Ballhatchet.

A valuable survey of historical sources and an evaluation of their usefulness which throws light on the different periods of Indian history comes from the Indian writer K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, entitled Sources of Indian History With Special Reference to South India, published by the Asia Publishing House in 1964.

The Southern Asia Accession List published by the Library of Congress in Washington is a record of monographic publications pertaining to Southern Asia, both in Western languages and certain languages of South and Southeast Asia, bearing an imprint of 1949 or later, and accessioned by the Library of Congress and certain cooperating libraries particularly interested in the region. Besides book titles, selected articles from over 250 periodicals in Western languages are included, and in 1956 periodicals in the major vernacular languages of South and Southeast Asia were surveyed for selected articles. The information as to monographic and article titles is arranged country by country, and under country by numerous subjects, e.g., history, political science, anthropology, etc. This List began in January 1951 and continued for nine years through December 1960, at which time the publication ceased.

Another valuable bibliographic source for monographs and serials currently published in India is Accessions List, India. This monthly, which began in July 1962, is a record of the publications acquired by the U.S. Library of Congress American Libraries Book Procurement Center, New Delhi. The List is arranged by language of the publication, with each language section separately alphabetized by author. These language sections include English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Bengali, and other Indic vernaculars. Within each language section, commercial and government monographs are listed in a single alphabet. Monographs in series and annual publications are also included with the monographs. Government publications are indicated by an asterisk preceding the code number. This code number, assigned to each book, indicates the country of origin, the language in which the book is written, and the serial number within the language group. These code numbers are written on the title-page of each copy of a work and eventually appear on the Library of Congress printed cards to facilitate identification of books and cards in the recipient research libraries. Starting with the January 1963 issue of the List, newspapers and periodicals are listed twice each year, in the January and July issues. A cumulative author index appears annually in the December issue. Current serial additions, changes and deletions are listed monthly.

A privately printed bibliography on India, of which only 20 bound copies were distributed privately in 1949, is entitled Preliminary Catalogue and Bibliography of Ames Library of South Asia, With Appendices. This

compilation resulted from the longstanding personal interest of Charles Lesley Ames in the field of Indic studies. Besides the many books on many aspects of Indian history and culture, the volume is especially useful because of three appendices: Appendix A lists gazetteers of the provinces and major divisions of India and Burma; Appendix B lists government publications of a serial character which deal with politics, economics, and social conditions; and Appendix C provides the titles of periodicals of all sorts as they impinge on India.

One of the most comprehensive tools, and possibly an indispensable one, for the historian doing research on India, Pakistan, Ceylon, or Nepal is Introduction to the Civilization of India: South Asia, An Introductory Bibliography, prepared and edited by Maureen Patterson and Ronald Inden. The volume grew out of the preliminary mimeographed bibliography which appeared in 1958 for the Indian Civilization Course offered by The University of Chicago, and this much expanded volume was published by The University of Chicago Press in 1962. Nearly 4400 entries are classified under six major headings, each of which is in turn subdivided according to a three-fold scheme: chronological, topical, and geographical. This arrangement will enable the historian to distinguish between general and specific works, to differentiate between studies and sources and between studies and texts, to find works on special subjects, and to find works on specific geographical areas. The six major sections are: general; history; social structure and organization; political and economic structure; religion and philosophy; and literature; science and the arts.

Early Indian Imprints, by Katharine Smith Diehl, and published by The Scarecrow Press in New York in 1964, is based on the William Carey Historical Library of Serampore College in Serampore, India. This volume carries information about books, with many entries annotated, which bear an imprint within the geographic area controlled by the East India Company and dated no later than 1850, and about all other books published in Serampore which are in that College Library. Besides citing early books in the fields of history, linguistics, and anthropology, as well as publications of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, this work provides biographical data about these early writers.

Prompted by an awareness of the fact that the average secondary school teacher, and in some cases even the college teacher, has neither the time nor the opportunity to keep up with monographic literature in the field of history, the American Historical Association established the Service Center for Teachers of History. This Center has issued pamphlets specifically designed to make available to the classroom instructor a summary of pertinent trends and developments in historical study. In the pamphlet series is an extremely useful and practical presentation by Robert I. Crane, The History of India; Its Study and Interpretation, which appeared in 1958, and was revised in 1965. Besides emphasizing an appropriate frame of reference, he gives a very able discussion of the problems of the interpretation of Indian history. The books discussed within the study lead one adroitly into an understanding of Indian culture, which surely must be grasped if Indian history is to have meaning.

In addition to the above bibliographical sources, these selected periodicals and newspaper titles will provide articles and columns for the student of Indian affairs: Journal of Indian History (Trivandrum), The Indian Historical Quarterly (Calcutta), Quarterly Review of Historical Studies (Calcutta), Journal of Asian Studies (Ann Arbor), Pacific Affairs (Vancouver), Asian Survey (Berkeley), The Statesman, daily (Calcutta), Hindustan Times, daily (New Delhi), and Times of India, daily (Bombay).

GENERAL REFERENCE. - Without doubt one of the most authoritative works dealing with the history of India is the Cambridge History of India, published by Macmillan from 1922 to 1937. The set was planned to have six volumes, but the second volume was never published. Volume 1, Ancient India, edited by Edward J. Rapson, deals with the history of ancient India from the earliest times to about the middle of the first century A.D.; Volume 3, Turks and Afghans, edited by Sir T. Wolseley Haig, relates the events under Muslim rule to the overthrow of the Lodi dynasty and the establishment of successive Turkish, Arab, and Afghan kingships in Delhi; Volume 4, The Mughut Period, edited by Sir R. Burn, relates the principal events from the accession of Shāh 'Alam II to the coming of the European Powers, principally Britain; Volume 5, British India, 1497-1858, edited by Henry H. Dodwell, relates the exploits of the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French, the British East India Company, and the establishment of British control of India; Volume 6, The Indian Empire, 1858-1918, edited by Henry H. Dodwell further relates the development of an administrative system in India, shows the significance of the Indian Mutiny, and the successive political developments to 1918.

A standard reference work for the student of Indian history since 1934 has been The Cambridge Shorter History of India, by John Allan, Sir T. Wolseley Haig, and Henry H. Dodwell (Macmillan, 1934). This work seeks to provide the student and general reader with a complete account of the political history of India from its beginning down to the year 1919 when political reforms were initiated. This volume is not to be considered a resume of the Cambridge History of India. The work is divided into three principal parts: ancient India, Muslim India, and British India. Each of these sections is subdivided into thirty-five chapters. A useful index concludes the book.

A cyclopaedic work, published in 1909, which has an enormous amount of information for the researcher in the fields of political history, economic problems, social conditions, biographical data, geographical descriptions, not to mention place names, is the twenty-six volume set of The Imperial Gazetteer of India, published by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, and edited by William Wilson Hunter. The latest edition, published in 1909, compiled under the authority of the Secretary of State for India in Council, includes four good sized volumes with the same name entitled The Indian Empire, and respectively sub-titled: Descriptive, Historical, Economic and Administrative. Each volume has a detailed table of contents and a well-arranged index. Throughout the successive volumes information is provided about each Indian state, large and small, in regard to administration, education, history, industry, general description, and allied topics. Volume 25 is an index to all the volumes in the set, while Volume 26 is a very useful atlas of colored maps, complete with a list of place names.

For the most part the titles included in this essay are fairly recent, but an exception must be made in the case of the three volume work The Cyclopaedia of India and of Eastern and Southern Asia, Commercial, Industrial, and Scientific, compiled by Surgeon General Edward Balfour, and published in the 3rd edition, by Quaritch in 1885. This descriptive dictionary is a very valuable reference tool for searching out information about places, persons, dynasties and other matters which otherwise are elusive for the historian.

Complementary to the Cambridge History of India published in England, is The History and Culture of the Indian People, written by Indian scholars and, except for Volume One, published in India by Bhāratīya Vidya Bhavan in Bombay (1951-1965). This monumental historical series was made possible by the formation of the Bhāratīya Itihāsa Samiti, the Academy of Indian History, for the specific purpose of preparing this series. R. C. Majumdar, one of India's leading historians, and formerly Vice-Chancellor of Dacca University, has been the full-time editor of the entire series from the very beginning when Volume One, issued in London by G. Allen & Unwin, appeared 1951 until 1965 when Volume Ten, part two, was published in India, leaving only two volumes yet to come. Within this brief space it is impossible to give a detailed view of each volume, but the titles are as follows: Volume 1, The Vedic Age, tells of the Aryan conquest of India; Volume 2, The Age of Imperial Unity, stresses the rise and fall of Imperial power, Magadhan sovereignty and Sātavāhana imperialism from 600 B.C. to 320 A.D.; Volume 3, The Classical Age, relates the founding of the Gupta Empire and the influence of Sri Harsha, which was one of the culminating points in Indian history; Volume 4, The Age of Imperial Kanauj, begins with the repulse of the Arab invasions on the mainland of India in the early eighth century and ends with the fateful year 997 when Afghanistan passed into the hands of the Turks; Volume 5, The Struggle for the Empire, covers the next 300 years when new empires were founded and different states struggled for imperial power, only to be thwarted by barbarian inroads from Central Asia; Volume 6, The Delhi Sultanate, describes the rise of Turkish power under Alā-ud-dīn Khiljī, who founded a new and powerful imperialism; Volume 7, when published, will relate the rise of the Mughal regime which brought forth one of the most magnificent empires of all time; Volume 8, when published, will tell of the downfall of the Moghul Empire; and Volumes 9 and 10, British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance, will analyse the period of British domination, 1818-1947, until national resurgence under Gandhi secured India's freedom by non-violent means.

A volume which is designed to meet the requirements of advanced students who have become acquainted with the broad outlines of the subject is An Advanced History of India, by three Indian historians, Ramesh C. Majumdar, H. C. Raychaudhuri, and Kalikinkar Datta, published by Macmillan in 1946. A prominent place has been given to the colonial and cultural expansion of the ancient Hindus, the evolution of different types of art and architecture, and the growth of a new India as a result of the impact of varied civilizations in recent times. Both student and professor will find most useful the genealogical tables of the Indian rulers, the lists of the Governors-General, and the chronology from 3102 B.C. to 1939 A.D.

A reliable survey of Indian culture, its sources, effects and possible outcome is provided in a volume to which many scholars made valued contributions, entitled The Legacy of India, edited by G. T. Garratt, and published by the Clarendon Press in 1937. The volume tells of India prior to the British occupation, of the place India has in European literature and thought, of Indian art and archaeology, of Indian philosophy, of caste and the structure of society, of Buddhism and Hinduism, of the languages and literature of India, of Muslim architecture in India, of the cultural influences of Islam, of Indian music, and of the vernacular literatures of India. The closing chapter describes what the author calls Indo-British civilization.

Since history is made by great men who move across its pages, an excellent book in the Living Names Series issued by the Oxford University Press in 1942 is George Rawlinson's Makers of India. The student will find most interesting and informative biographical accounts of Asoka Maurya, Sri Harsha of Kanauj, Akbar the great Mogul, Sivaji the Maratha, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Sir Saiyid Admed Khan, and Mahatma Gandhi.

The Wonder That Was India: A Survey of the Culture of the Indian Sub-Continent Before the Coming of the Muslims, by Arthur L. Basham, was published by Grove Press in New York in 1959. This volume provides an excellent presentation of Indian history before the Muslim period. Basham discusses the place of religion, political life, social organization, and the economy of India while it was still wholly Hindu.

A compendium which will be most useful to the serious student is the volume A Comprehensive History of India, edited by a writer of many works of Indian history, K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, and published under the auspices of the Indian History Congress and The Bhāratīya Itihās Parishad. It lays considerable stress on the cultural movements in India in preference to, although not to the exclusion of, the annals of politics. Originally the plan was to prepare a series of twelve volumes but to date there has appeared only Volume Two. The Mauryas and Satavahanas, 325 B.C.--A.D. 300, published by Orient Longmans of Bombay and Calcutta in 1957. The various chapters written by many Indian historians cover the historical periods within the six centuries as well as the religious movements, social life, language and literature, history of Tamil language and literature, art and architecture, and other subject fields. The editor, Mr. Nilakanta Sastri, also has these good reference books to his credit, The Culture and History of the Tamils (Calcutta, Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 1964); History of India, 3 vols. (Madras, S. Viswanathan, 1950-52); Development of Religion in South India (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1963); and Sources of Indian History with Special Reference to South India (New York, Asia Publishing House, 1964).

MOGHUL PERIOD. - The Muslim period in Indian history extended from 1018 when Mahmud of Ghazni from Afghanistan invaded India, until 1707, when the last great Moghul emperor, Aurangzeb, died. Muslim kingdoms and empires held sway over northern India for nearly six centuries.

The student specializing in the Moghul period of Indian history will be grateful for the effort of Vicaji D. B. Taraporvala and D. N. Marshal in producing Mughal Bibliography, Select Persian Sources for the Study of Mughals in India, published in Bombay by The New Book Co. in 1962.

The researcher or teacher with a specialists' interest in the reigns of the Moghul Emperors and their administrative organization and policies, will also find Sri Ram Sharma's A Bibliography of Mughal India, 1526-1707 A.D., from the Karnatak Publishing House in Bombay in 1938, a valuable aid. The compilation includes descriptions of official records, official histories, royal autobiographies, gazetteers, provincial histories, memoirs, and Sanskrit writings of the Moghul period.

A book edited by John Dowson from the posthumous papers of Sir H. M. Elliott, published by Trübner in London in 1867-77, is The History of India, As Told by its Own Historians: The Muhammadan Period. Selected from the literature treating the Muslim period in India, which is indeed prolific, this volume is a compendium of data possibly not found elsewhere.

Two other helpful volumes covering this important historical period are Ishwari Prasad's A Short History of Muslim Rule in India, from the Arab invasion to the death of Aurangzeb, published in 1939 by The Indian Press in Allahabad, and Mughal Government and Administration, by Sri Ram Sharma, published by Hind Kitabs in Bombay in 1951, which describes the type of government in existence during the Muslim period.

A vivid account of Indian history during the centuries of Muslim supremacy is Muslim Civilization in India, by S. M. Ikram, published by the Columbia University Press in 1964. The author, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, covers the colorful era from the advent of Islam in 1712 to 1858 when management of Indian affairs passed from the East India Company to the direct control of the British Government.

ADVENT OF THE EUROPEANS. - The books describing the advent of Europeans in the sub-continent of Asia are legion. The following volumes were selected from the many available.

William Wilson Hunter, the editor of the famous Imperial Gazetteer of India, wrote a well-balanced and scholarly work, A History of British India, published in 1899-1900 by Longmans, Green, in London. The introduction is especially valuable for the author's commentary on the forces which shaped the English enterprise in India.

A volume which discards much that is of secondary importance and concentrates on the main theme, the evolution of Indian culture and its response to successive foreign contacts, is A Short History of India, by William H. Moreland and Atul Chandra Chatterjee; although published thirty years ago (1936) by Longmans, Green, this is still a very good one-volume reference work. It is the stated purpose of the authors not to recount in detail the British achievements in India, but to describe

Indian reaction to the new influences. It is a volume not about British rule in India, but about India under British rule.

The general reader and student beginning his exploration of India's past will find that India, A Short Introductory History, by Mark Naidis, a Macmillan book published in 1966, compresses into a small area of the history of India from the Aryan invasion in 1500 B.C. to the development of postwar India and Pakistan.

A historical account of India which is factual and also provides an admirable running commentary from the standpoint of the governed, rather than the many rulers of the country, is the much used two-volume work from the pen of Sir George Dunbar, A History of India From the Earliest Times to Nineteen Thirty-Nine, which appeared in a fourth revised edition from Nicholson and Watson of London in 1949. At the end of each of the twenty chapters are useful chronological tables and bibliographical lists.

The Mutiny of 1857 is one of the most dramatic and controversial landmarks of Indian history during the British regime. A three-volume standard account of the Mutiny is History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58, by John Kaye and George B. Malleeson, which was published by W. H. Allen between 1878 and 1880. A war correspondent of the London Times, Sir William H. Russell, gives a personal narrative in My Indian Mutiny Diary which was republished by the Cassell press in 1957 in London. The Ministry of Information of India also published in 1957 a centenary volume, Eighteen Fifty-Seven, by Surendranath Sen.

A few years ago, in 1963, there appeared in the Problems in Asian Civilizations Series from D. C. Heath Publishers in Boston, 1857 in India, Mutiny or War of Independence, by Ainslie T. Embree. An Indian author, Ramesh Chandra Majumdar, wrote the three-volume work History of the Freedom Movement in India, published in Calcutta by K. L. Mukhopadhyay in 1962-63, which deals with the British occupation from 1765 to 1947. His The Sepoy Mutiny and the Revolt of 1857 appeared in 1957, from the same publishers.

After the suppression of the Mutiny, British India passed from the control of the East India Company to the direct control of the British Crown through the India Office, with administration by the Indian Civil Service. Accounts of the long period of Crown rule, from 1857 to 1947, are many. The following volumes are selected as being good accounts which will be useful to the student and teacher alike.

The first number in the Longmans' Pamphlets on the British Commonwealth appeared in 1941 under the title Britain and India, 1600-1941, prepared by Reginald Coupland. It is divided into five chapters: The British Invasion of India, 1600-1857; The Character of the British Raj, 1757-1857; Bureaucracy and Nationalism, 1857-1909; The Growth of Indian Self-Government, 1909-1935; and The Last Stage, 1935-1941.

A volume by the former leader of the European Group in the Indian Legislative Assembly, Percival J. Griffiths, is The British in India; it is of special value as it discusses the Indian charges against the British and the various achievements of the British which made it possible for the Indians to rule themselves. It was published by Hale in London in 1946.

A solid account of the steps taken by the British to bring about constitutional evolution was written by C. M. P. Cross, The Development of Self-Government in India, 1858-1914, and issued by the University of Chicago Press in 1922. It is well-documented and provides information on the preliminaries to self-government in India.

Warren Hastings, the first British Governor-General in India, and Lord Robert Clive, who established the supremacy of the East India Company in Bengal, are depicted in the fascinating companion biographical accounts by Alfred Mervyn Davies, Warren Hastings, Maker of British India, published in London by Ivor Nicholson and Watson in 1935, and Clive of Plassey, A Biography, which appeared in 1939 from C. Scribner's Sons in New York. In addition to these two voluminous and well documented works, attention is directed to Warren Hastings and British India, by Penderel Moon, a volume in the Teach Yourself History Library published in London by Hodder and Stoughton in 1947.

A contemporary of Hastings and Clive who also had considerable influence in expanding the British East India Company in Bengal from 1768 to 1790, is portrayed in Charles Grant and British Rule in India, by Ainslie T. Embree, which appeared in 1962 from the Columbia University Press.

Volume five of the London Oriental Series, Social Policy and Social Change in Western India 1817-1830 is an outgrowth of a thesis at the University of London written by Kenneth Ballhatchet, published in 1957 by the Oxford University Press. It deals with changes brought about in the social structure of India under British rule, and provides a good understanding of Indian social organization and how it was gradually undermined because of British control.

NATIONALISM AND THE MODERN PERIOD. - An understanding of Indian nationalism cannot be gained from any one viewpoint or any one book. It is a complete subject, partly the product of British rule and Western education. The following works are cited as being useful in presenting various aspects of the problem.

A fair assessment of the nature of nationalism in India is provided in A History of the Indian Nationalist Movement, by Sir Harrington Verney Lovett, a member of the Indian Civil Service for thirty-five years. Although published in 1921 by Murray in London, the book has remained a good reference source. Another well documented and penetrating study, prepared as a thesis at Columbia University in 1940 and issued as No. 473 in the Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law Series, is English Education and the Origins of Indian Nationalism, by Bruce T. McCully.

Also, Three Phases of India's Struggle for Freedom, by R. C. Majumdar, was published by Bharatiya Vidya in Bombay in 1961.

An element which has strongly influenced the historical events in India and has stimulated the drive of nationalism is the social reform movement which took root and spread in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and is still an important phenomenon in India. An analysis of the social reform movement in India under the title of Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform, published by the Princeton University Press in 1964, was awarded the American Historical Association's 1964 Watamull Prize. The author, Charles H. Heimsath, regards social reform as one of the three major areas of intellectual endeavor in modern India, the other two being politics and religion. This volume traces the intellectual history of the social reform movement in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries--from Rommohun Roy to Mahatma Gandhi--with particular emphasis on the period before World War I, and analyzes its varied and shifting relationship to Indian nationalism. The principal achievements of the movement after 1947 in an independent India are described in an Epilogue.

An Indian author who has made his influence felt in the field of rural India is Akshayakumar R. Desai. In his book Social Background of Indian Nationalism, which appeared as No. 2 in the University of Bombay Sociology Series, and was published by the Popular Book Depot in Bombay in 1959, he sets forth the social and economic conditions which sharply influenced the growth of nationalism. In 1960, he wrote Recent Trends in Indian Nationalism, Supplement to Social Background of Indian Nationalism, which was published by G. R. Bhatkal in Bombay. The problems of the peasants of India are further pursued in his Rural India in Transition, which appeared in 1961 at the Popular Book Depot in Bombay, and in Rural Sociology in India, issued by the Indian Society of Agricultural in 1961 in Bombay.

The Growth of Nationalism in India, 1857-1905, (Calcutta, Presidency Library, 1957), by Haridas and Uma Mukherjee, illuminates the part which the Congress Party played in the campaign for independence. The same writers also wrote India's Fight for Freedom; or, The Swadeshi Movement, (1905-1906), published by K. L. Mukhopadhyay in Calcutta, in 1958.

A Penguin Special published in 1944, entitled India Since Cripps, by Horace Alexander, relates the developments in India during the early years of World War II, following the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps to India with a plan for full independence for India immediately after the war. Other aspects of the political developments are dealt with in chapters on Gandhi and the Japanese, Jinnah and the Moslem League, and Gandhi's fast.

Volumes treating the post-independence period include India Since Independence by Robert Trumbull, No. 105 in the Headline Series issued by the Foreign Policy Association in New York in 1954, and India Since Partition by Andrew Mellor, published by Praeger in 1951.

Scores of accounts dealing with India and Pakistan after the partition have appeared. The closeness of such recent events makes it difficult to recommend strongly any one or two books. In lieu of this the following titles are merely cited.

A book which endeavors to point up the major forces affecting human development in present-day India and Pakistan is The United States and India and Pakistan (Harvard University Press, 1953) by W. Norman Brown, a long-time professor at the University of Pennsylvania. He discusses the origins of Indian history, the rise of nationalism, the drive for independence and the problems--domestic and foreign--which India and Pakistan face in the twentieth century. A valuable appendix provides in a most usable form the election results in India in 1951-52. A suggested reading list covers history, arts, religions, anthropology, economics, nationalism, partition, Gandhi, Jinnah, novels, and memoirs.

With a combined population of nearly a half billion, India and Pakistan are struggling to gain economic and political stature in one of the most complex and troubled areas of the world. T. Walter Wallbank's India in the New Era published in Chicago by Scott, Foresman in 1951 and later abridged and published by The New American Library (New York) in 1965 as a paperback entitled A Short History of India and Pakistan From Ancient Times to the Present treats the people, their leaders, culture, economy, government, politics, and especially the religious heritage which brought about the partition. Through an analysis of the historic trends in Hinduism and Islam, he uncovers the basic beliefs and attitudes of each religion towards the caste system, the status of untouchability, non-violence, child marriage, and deity worship. The two nations are evaluated for the steps taken and achievements made since independence, particularly in economic and foreign policy problems.

A most provocative book full of insights regarding modern developments in India since partition, principally the field of politics, is Ambassador's Report, by Chester Bowles (Harper, 1954), who has been the Ambassador to India on more than one occasion. Two other books published after partition are Hugh George Rawlinson's India, A Short Cultural History, from Praeger (New York, 1952), and India in the Land and Peoples Series, published by Macmillan three years later.

A valuable statistical account of the Muslim and Hindu positions in the constitutional struggle is Rajendra Prasad's India Divided, which was issued in Bombay by Hind Kitabs in 1946.

The purpose of Beatrice Lamb's interesting and well-documented work, India, A World in Transition, published in 1963 by Praeger, is to bring before the American public as well as the university student interested in South Asia, the basic information about political, economic, and social India. The author is a widely known lecturer on Indian affairs, and now teaches at New York University. It is an objective study which presents facts as they are now unfolding in India's current historical development. The first third of the book includes summary chapters on pre-British history, the rise and consolidation of British rule, constitutional reform,

Gandhi's nationalist movement, and the principal steps to Indian independence in the post-war years. The primary focus, however, in the rest of the treatise is on current developments and especially social and political problems in Indian affairs. Attention is given to India's unique and pivotal position in Asia, her policy on non-alignment, her reaction to Western aid, and the touchy problems of Kashmir, Pakistan, Chinese border aggression, and colonialism.

A book published in 1957 in London by E. Benn is Modern India, by Sir Percival Griffiths. This volume is especially good as it discusses current economic conditions and provides a good account and criticism of the first two Five Year Plans of India.

In 1965 Stein and Day issued a book which may turn upside down much that has been believed formerly about India. It is The Anguish of India, by Ronald Segal. The author desires to show that India's massive poverty is largely a consequence of an extreme passivity deeply rooted in Indian thought and culture. This could become a controversial volume among historians and social scientists. A complement to the Segal book is a most interesting and well written description of India published in 1965 by Macmillan (New York) entitled An Area of Darkness, by Vidiadhar Surajprasad Naipaul. The author describes and evaluates India's teeming millions, its wide expanses of poverty on every hand, its unique customs and traditions, its attitude, outlook and ways of thinking and seeing--these and many more which made this great land appear as an area of darkness to the youthful Indian who had returned to the land of his fathers after living in Trinidad. An entirely different viewpoint is given in a volume published recently by Allen Ollnwin in London in 1963, The Foundations of New India, by K. M. Panikkar, shows how the political movement, which agitated for independence with an ideology which was largely Western and socialist inspired, depended to a great extent on a parallel socio-religious movement of essentially Hindu inspiration, which may eventually revolutionize the traditional caste structure of Indian Society.

Taya Zinkin, who is co-author with Maurice Zinkin of Britain and India: Requiem for Empire, (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1964), and author of Caste Today, (Oxford University Press, 1962) has produced another significant book entitled India, published by the Oxford University Press in 1964. The author treats the problems which have faced India since independence, the reforms initiated by Nehru and India's attitude toward the large neighbor to the north--China. A valuable section is the "who's who" of prominent leaders of present-day India.

A volume which poses the possibility that India will not survive as a single national state in the post-Nehru years is Selig Harrison's book India: the Most Dangerous Decades published by the Princeton University Press, in 1960.

From among the more recent books dealing with Communism in India, the book which appears to be the most comprehensive is the product of the joint endeavor of Gene D. Overstreet and Marshall Windmiller, entitled Communism in India, published in Bombay in 1960 by The Perennial Press. The authors, both political scientists who were associated with the Modern India Project at the University of California, have analyzed a broad segment of recent Indian history which provides a detailed view of the Communist Party of India and its bearing on the complex arena of Indian politics. Together with this well documented study, the student will also find the last chapter of Free India in Asia by Werner Levi and published by the University of Minnesota Press in 1952, most thought provoking as the writer discusses India, communism and democracy. For the strong hold that Communism has had in the Indian state of Kerala, one is referred to Communist Rule in Kerala by Jitendra Singh, published in 1959 by the Diwan Chand Indian Information Centre in New Delhi. This study seeks to describe the background of Kerala politics and the character of the Communist rule in Kerala.

SOCIAL INDIA. - Important in understanding India is a knowledge of village life. A classic account is given by William H. Wiser and his wife Charlotte, who were among the pioneers in working out the approaches to village development which are today being used throughout India and beyond India. It is entitled Behind Mud Walls, 1930-1960. The first version was published in 1930; the latest revised and enlarged edition was published by the University of California Press in 1963.

A collection of village studies giving information on the organization of life in India appears in the Comparative Studies of Cultures and Civilizations Series published by the University of Chicago Press in 1955 under the title of Village India; Studies in the Little Community by McKim Marriott. It is also published as Memoir No. 83 of the American Anthropological Association.

One of the most stinging social problems of India is that of the Untouchables, which goes far back into the Hindu past. A dozen years after Untouchability was declared "abolished" by Article 17 of the 1949 Indian Constitution, a great change had taken place among those who had been "controlled" by the Indian caste system. India's Ex-Untouchables, by Harold R. Issacs, published by John Day in 1965, described vividly the changes which have taken place by means of education, social pressures, and the influence of the South Indian leader, B. R. Ambedkar.

Religion is a very strong element in Indian social structure. Not long before World War I a philosophy professor of Williams College went to India to gain a fresh light on the psychology of religion. He soon collected, from observation and by conversation with a wide variety of people, a considerable amount of information concerning the religions of India which he had never found in any published books. The result was India and Its Faiths; A Traveler's Record, by James Bissett Pratt, published by Houghton Mifflin in 1915. This book has become a basic reference work along with the author's later study,

A Pilgrimage of Buddhism and a Buddhist Pilgrimage (Macmillan, 1928). The 1915 account covers the religions of Hinduism, Jainism, Islam, Buddhism and Christianity as they are believed and practiced in India.

It is widely accepted that religion has been the most powerful single factor in the development of Indian civilization. At the present, despite this strong religious tradition, India is beginning to emerge as a secular state. This significant political, religious, and social phenomenon is analyzed in a scholarly manner by Donald E. Smith in his book, India As A Secular State, published by the Princeton University Press in 1963. The study is divided into seven principal parts: the secular state in perspective, basis for the secular state in India, religious liberty and state regulation, state versus religious regulation of society, the secular state and culture, majority-minority relations, and problems and prospects. Smith believes that the development of a secular state is a fundamental aspect of India's democratic experiment, an experiment which might conceivably fail either through establishing Hinduism as the state religion or through eliminating freedom of the press. It is too early to declare that a Hindu State will not emerge in India, and it is his strong opinion that the secular state has an excellent chance of survival.

Among the many titles dealing with classical Hinduism is the volume A Primer of Hinduism by John Nicol Farquhar; although published by Macmillan in 1915, the work is still in great demand. It provides a clear exposition of the religious faith which is truly a part of Indian society and of Indian historical development. In the same year Macmillan published another Farquhar book, Modern Religious Movements in India, which has contributed a great deal to India and its religious faiths in the twentieth century. Also in The Religious Quest of India Series published by Humphrey Milford there appeared in 1920 Farquhar's fine survey, An Outline of the Religious Literature of India.

For the historian interested in early Indian culture and religious development The Indian Heritage by Humayun Kabir, issued by the Asia Publishing House in Bombay in 1955; presents a discussion of Indian culture and religions of India with emphasis on Vedic and Hindu thought. It is both readable and worthwhile.

ECONOMIC LIFE. - A book on the economics of India which has gone into its fourth printing was originally published by Longmans, Green in 1929, and republished in 1952, is entitled The Economic Development of India, by Vera Anstey. It is well known for its scholarly approach and the manner in which the economic development of India from the turn of the century to World War II is presented. Another volume which appeared in the Trubner Oriental Series, published by Routledge and Kegan Paul in 1956, takes one back into the economic conditions of the last century, Economic History of India Under Early British Rule, From the Rise of the British Power in 1757 to the Accession of Queen Victoria in 1837 by Romesh C. Dutt. A sequel by two Indian writers, M. Arokiaswami and T. M. Royappa is Modern Economic History of India published by Newman Book House in Madras in 1955.

The economist will be interested in the Harper book published in 1957, India: the Awakening Giant, by Wladimir S. Woytinsky. Besides being packed full of statistics to substantiate the theses presented, it provides a veritable compendium of Indian plans for economic development and growth.

Chandulal N. Vakil, an economist, has specialized in economic and social conditions in India for more than forty years. His Economic Consequences of Divided India; a Study of Economy of India and Pakistan was published in Bombay by Vora in 1950. In brief compass this work provides a concise summary of the economic position of both India and Pakistan. An earlier book is Financial Developments in Modern India, 1860-1924, published in Bombay by D. B. Taraporevala in 1925. His most recent work, Poverty and Planning, was issued in New York by Allied Publishers in 1963, and is concerned with the plight of the very poor of India and the economic conditions of such people.

A valuable contribution which aids in understanding the enormous economic and social problems faced by India in the postwar years is Aspects of Economic Development in South Asia, by Robert I. Crane, issued by the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1954. This study is a critical evaluation of the development plans initiated by the Government of India and portrays conditions of social life and village conditions across South India. It also includes a supplement on "Development Problems in Ceylon" by Burton Stein.

Pakistan

The state of Pakistan was created in 1947 from the Moslem majority areas of British India. As a result, Pakistan now consists of two areas-- West Pakistan and East Pakistan--separated by more than a thousand miles of Indian territory. West Pakistan comprises about 85 percent of the national area but has only 45 percent of the nation's population of about one hundred million people. West Pakistan is largely arid desert and treeless and its wheat and cotton economy is sustained by an elaborate system of irrigation canals stemming from the Indus River Basin, East Pakistan is a subtropical, rain-saturated land with tea plantations, rice and jute fields to support one of the most thickly populated rural areas of the world. Eighty percent of all Pakistan is rural--farm families living in small villages. But in Rawalpindi, Pakistan's capital, and other urban centers national affairs are dominated by the sophisticated who are educated along modern lines. Although Urdu is used in West Pakistan and Bengali is the prevailing language in East Pakistan, English still is widely used in government, business and higher education in both areas. Religiously, about 86 percent of Pakistan's peoples are Moslem, the Islamic heritage being the chief cultural bond between the two sections of the nation. As early as 711 A.D. the Muslim faith reached what is now West Pakistan, but it was only between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries that the major Islamic penetration of the Indian subcontinent took place, the peak of which came in the time of the Mogul emperors. Throughout the subsequent two hundred years of British rule, the Muslim minority remained a cohesive and distinct religious and social community. Efforts

to achieve independence and a separate Muslim state resulted in the creation of Pakistan. Pakistan's economy is chiefly agricultural, with about 85 percent of the cultivated land used for food crops for home consumption, while rice must be imported for the growing population. About one-fifth of the people of Pakistan can read and write, but free elementary education will eventually alter this condition. Since Pakistan achieved independence, well-to-do Muslim women have forsaken their customary seclusion to engage in public professions and social welfare activities.

The history of Pakistan as a nation since the epoch-making partition from India is extremely short, but there are a number of books worthy of our attention. Just before the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 The Basis of Pakistan, by Professor Nafis Ahmad was published in Calcutta by Thacker, Spink. This is one of the early attempts to establish the validity of the concept of Pakistan in the light of race, nationality, language, religion, and environment. Soon after partition took place, Richard Symonds' The Making of Pakistan was published in London by Faber and Faber (1950). Here we find a clear account of the evolution of Pakistan and the progress made by the new state. The author cites the economic resources of Pakistan, its political organization, and the knotty problem of Kashmir as a part of Pakistan's foreign policy toward India.

A Columbia University Press volume of 1963, Pakistan; The Consolidation of a Nation, by Wayne Ayres Wilcox, shows the effects of political modernization upon Pakistan and makes available a political study of the aspects which brought about its founding. A recent book from the Princeton University Press in 1965, Political Development in Pakistan, by Karl von Vorys, surveys the environment within which the politics of Pakistan must evolve. It provides a detailed discussion of the program of political development initiated and pursued by President Mohammed Ayub Khan since March 1962 when he promulgated a new constitution for the Pakistan nation.

The thirteenth volume to appear in the Survey of World Cultures Series published in 1964 by the Human Relations Area Files in New Haven, Conn., was entitled Pakistan, Its People, Its Society, Its Culture, edited by Donald N. Wilbur. Its purpose was to bring together in one comprehensive volume all those aspects of Pakistan and its culture--geography, history, government, politics, economics, sociology--usually scattered here and there in a variety of sources. This book represents an extensive revision of an earlier publication issued in a very limited number of copies in 1958 by the Files, Area Handbook on Pakistan. The present volume, extensively rewritten and reorganized, appears to be a comprehensive, reliable work for the general reader who will receive a good basic understanding of the history and culture of the state of Pakistan.

Crescent & Green; A Miscellany of Writings on Pakistan, published by Cassell in London in 1955, consists of contributions by a number of prominent Western and Pakistani writers on various aspects of the culture and heritage of Pakistan. Sixteen articles, brought together from various sources, give information on the history, culture, literature, and art of Pakistan. Special attention is given to Pakistan's most outstanding philosopher, Iqbal.

A brief, factual and readable introduction to Pakistan which was originated by the United Kingdom Association of Pakistan is a small book by Herbert Feldman, Pakistan, An Introduction, published by the Pakistan Branch of the Oxford University Press in 1960. Significant chapters cover history, religious communities, cultural life, economics, and social conditions as they pertain to the Muslim country.

A recent volume in The Asia Library Series, published in cooperation with The Asia Society by the Van Nostrand Co. in 1964 is Pakistan, Birth and Growth of a Muslim Nation by Richard V. Weekes. This book is designed for the beginner in the study and understanding of Pakistan; he will be rewarded with a reasonably good idea of the nature of the country and its people. Although the complexities of Pakistan politics, social conditions, and even history seem oversimplified, this book whets the appetite for more scholarly books covering the history, religion, politics, and anthropology of the country in depth. The reader will have a working knowledge of the various racial groups, the force of religion in the lives of the people, the experiment in democracy, the Kashmir problem, and the basic needs of this underdeveloped country.

Ian Stephens, formerly editor of The Statesman newspaper between 1942 and 1951, and historian to the Pakistan Army between 1957 and 1960, was drawn upon these and other experiences to write Pakistan, published by Praeger in 1963. He describes the country's exceptional political and geographical qualities, and its national problems, in part one, while in parts two and three he provides a straight historical narrative. He carefully examines the events during the three years or so before Pakistan was partitioned from India: why Pakistan came into existence, what characteristics are peculiar to her as a nation, and why she maintains certain attitudes in foreign affairs. Although many domestic policies are telescoped into the small space of one chapter, the extremely important Indo-Pakistani dispute over Kashmir is described in detail. Another Praeger book to accompany Stephens' is India and Pakistan, A Political Analysis, by Hugh Tinker (1962).

The Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, an autonomous, unofficial and non-political body located in Karachi, in 1964 published a volume which will be of interest to historians and political scientists dealing with the foreign affairs of Pakistan: Foreign Policy of Pakistan; A Compendium of Speeches Made in the National Assembly of Pakistan 1962-64-compiled by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. These speeches relate primarily to the most important aspect of Pakistan's foreign policy--the country's relation with India. Within this frame of reference, statements are given about the Kashmir dispute, Pakistan's relation with China, boundary agreements with Iran, Afghanistan and other contiguous countries. Another reliable source in this field is Foreign Policy of Pakistan, An Analysis, by Latif Ahmed Sherwani and others of the Department of International Relations at the University of Karachi, published by the Allies Book Corp. in Karachi in 1964.

In an endeavor to add to the information provided by The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub Continent (610-1949) by Ishitiaq Qureshi and by Pakistan--The Formative Phase by Khalid bin Sayeed, Syed S. Pirzada attempts to trace the etymology of the term "Pakistan." Pirzada gives a survey of the suggestions and schemes which were at the division of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent in his book Evolution of Pakistan, published in 1963 by The All-Pakistan Legal Decisions press in Lahore. The volume is divided into three parts: Five Thousand Years at a Glance, Etymology of Pakistan, and Genesis of Pakistan, this latter part being devoted to the personalities who made Pakistan. He presents chronologically the proposals, suggestions, and schemes which directly or indirectly supported the two-nation theory for many decades prior to the actual partition. Herein the historian will find the names of Syed Ahmed Khan, Wilfred Blunt, Syed Ameer Ali, Muhammad Iqbal, and such plans as the Aligarh scheme, the Cripps proposals, the Gandhi formula, and the famous Third of June Plan.

Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India by A. H. Albiruni, initially appeared in 1950 and was revised, enlarged, and republished by Sh. Muhammad Ashraf in Lahore in 1965 under the name of Sheikh Mohamad Ikram with the new title of Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan, 1858-1951. The author reviews the developments which concerned the Muslims of Indo-Pakistan, from "the unsuccessful War of Independence"--the Sepoy Rebellion or the Indian Mutiny in 1857--to the death of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. The account is largely biographical but is so arranged that the narrative provides a connected story of the struggle of the Muslims before they ultimately brought about the establishment of Pakistan. Much of the material used, especially for the biographical sketches in the earliest part of the historical account, was in the Urdu language. Two valuable appendices deal with the cultural basis of Hindu-Muslim separatism, and statements on joint defence.

The University Professor of Modern Indian History in the University of Allahabad and formerly Director of Public Information with the Government of India, Laurence F. Rushbrook Williams, provides a general history of Pakistan which was published by Faber and Faber in 1962 under the title The State of Pakistan. This volume is primarily designed for those who would like to know the basic facts about this new country and yet not specialize in her constitutional, political, and economic problems. He discusses the able leadership which both Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Quaid-i-Azam, the founder of Pakistan, and the current Head of the Pakistan Government, President Ayub Khan, have given to this country.

A thorough discussion of the economic life of Pakistan, trade and commerce, public finance, and general development of the country, is provided by a recent volume from the Stanford University Press in 1966, Trade, Finance, and Development in Pakistan, by James Russell Andrus and Azizali F. Mohammed.

Finally these bibliographical sources are cited. First, the U.S. Library of Congress American Libraries Book Procurement Centers in Karachi and Dacca publish a monthly Accessions List, Pakistan. Volume 1, number 1, appeared in January 1962, and includes books and serial entries in the English, Urdu, Bengali, Sindhi, Pushto, and Persian languages. Another

source is A Select Pakistan Bibliography, issued in September 1958 by the Department of Advertising, Films and Publications of the Pakistan Government. It is not exhaustive but lists books, periodicals and articles covering census, the Pakistan Constitution, cultural background, development programs, economy, education, foreign affairs, historical and political background, the Kashmir problem, literature, personalities, and other topics.

In addition to the above bibliographies, articles on Pakistan may be located in these periodicals and newspapers: Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society (Karachi), The Pakistan Quarterly (Karachi), Pacific Affairs (Vancouver), Asian Survey (Berkeley), Journal of Asian Studies (Ann Arbor), Dawn, daily (Karachi), and Pakistan Observer, daily (Dacca).

Ceylon

Ceylon, the pear-shaped island which lies only eighteen miles off the southern tip of India, emerged from nearly one hundred and fifty years of British control on February 4, 1948 to achieving fully responsible status within the British Commonwealth of Nations. With a population of over ten million, the island's economy is largely agricultural, and only about 15 percent of the people are urban dwellers. Over half of the agricultural population are small-scale peasant cultivators whose chief crops are rice and coconuts; the others are employed as workers on large tea and rubber estates. Tea, rubber, and coconuts account for about 95 percent of the nation's exports, thus enabling the Ceylonese to enjoy a standard of living roughly double that of India. The Sinhalese majority, largely Buddhist, and the Tamil minority, largely Hindu, retain their respective languages, but English has been the preferred language in government, commerce, and higher education. The island's literacy rate is about 65 percent among the highest in Asia. However, the country is currently developing a national educational system from the separate English, Sinhalese and Tamil schools. The ancestors of the Sinhalese came from northern India in the sixth century B.C. and developed a rice culture based on an elaborate irrigation system. With the coming of Buddhism in the third century B.C., the island became a center of Buddhist art and civilization, and from here Hinayana Buddhism spread to Burma, Thailand and Cambodia. The Moors of Ceylon for the most part are descendants of the Moslem Arab traders who dominated the island's foreign trade prior to the coming of Europeans.

Probably the most extensive and voluminous work on the early history of Ceylon is a publication of the Ceylon University Press, published in 1959 and 1960, History of Ceylon, prepared by specialists in various phases of Ceylon's history and edited by H. C. Ray. Volume one brings the narrative down to the arrival of the Portuguese in 1505. Divided into two separate parts, the first deals with those events to the downfall of Anuradhapura by the Cola invasions; the second continues from the Cola conquest in 1017 to the arrival of the Portuguese in the early sixteenth century. For the serious scholar desiring a full knowledge of the early

political history, civilization, religions, and many other aspects of Ceylon, this is an indispensable reference work. Volume two is still to appear.

Ceylon Under the British Occupation, 1795-1833 by Colvin R. de Silva, published in 1953 by The Colombo Apothecaries' Co. in Colombo, presents a reasonably detailed and accurate account of the early period of British rule in Ceylon. Special attention is given to the administrative and economic development, two aspects of the history of the eighteenth century period which previously had received less attention from other writers.

Ceylon: The Path to Independence, by Charles J. Jeffries, published in 1963 by Praeger in New York, does not pretend to be a history of Ceylon but it does provide a very good historical account of Britain's relations with Ceylon before the island became independent. The author, who held a responsible post in the Colonial Office dealing with Ceylon, writes an authoritative account of colonial government in Ceylon during the nineteenth century--the first hundred years of British rule--and of the events in the early part of the twentieth century when the British Crown Colony system began to prove inadequate for a country which was becoming politically mature. Thus he divides his account into two parts: Crown Colony, 1802-1928; and Self-Governing Colony, 1928-1948.

Among the narratives which compress the history of Ceylon's more than two thousand years into a short account is The Story of Ceylon by Evelyn F. C. Ludowyk, published by Faber and Faber in 1962. This informative and well organized volume is conveniently divided into three parts: Ancient Ceylon, Old Ceylon, and Modern Ceylon.

Dr. M. D. Raghavan, the Ethnologist of the National Museum of Ceylon, is a careful scholar with a wide knowledge of the cultural anthropology of Ceylon. In his India in Ceylonese History, Society and Culture, published for the Indian Council for Cultural Relations by the Asia Publishing House in 1964, he presents an Indo-Ceylonese historical account showing the living links and subtle influences that have existed between India and Ceylon for many years.

Three other books which treat the history, political developments, social problems, and the rise to independence of Ceylon might be used to supplement each other. The first one, in the Nations of the Modern World Series published by Praeger in 1964, is entitled Ceylon by Sidney A. Pakeman. The author describes ancient and medieval Ceylon, the coming of the British to the island, the economy under the British, cultural and social life of the Sinhalese, the political "revolution" of 1956 which brought forth the first woman Prime Minister in history, Mrs. S. Bandaranaike. A comprehensive account of the British regime in Ceylon by Lennox A. Mills was published in 1933 by the Oxford University Press, and republished in 1964 by Barnes and Noble with the title Ceylon Under British Rule, 1795-1732; With An Account of the East India Company's Embassies to Kandy, 1762-1795. Professor Mills traces the development of the colony particularly during the first ninety years of its history. The last book mentioned is much lighter, yet informative: Ceylon, An Introduction to the Resplendent Land

by Argus John Tresidder, published in the Asia Library by Van Nostrand in 1960. Although not primarily a dissertation on the history, politics, economy, and culture of the country, it does tell one much about all of these subjects.

After using the volume by Mills, noted above, a satisfying source for a substantial coverage of present-day Ceylon and its current national problems is Ceylon: Dilemmas of a New Nation, by W. Howard Wriggins, from the Princeton University Press in 1960. Divided into three parts, the first deals with historical, social and economic setting, constitutional development and political parties; part two describes the Buddhist revival and cultural nationalism, the problem of national unity, economic development and the election of 1956; part three discusses the search for a foreign policy, and Ceylon's foreign policy in the light of Asian solidarity. A worthwhile bibliography of supporting works is included.

Three books of a lighter vein but which give interesting and attractive accounts of the life of the people in their villages, and their everyday customs, are Sinhalese Village by Bryce Ryan, published by the University of Miami Press in 1958; The Land and People of Ceylon by Cecil Maxwell-Lefroy, appearing in the Lands and Peoples Series of Macmillan in 1965; and Ceylon, Pearl of the East by Harry Williams, the second edition published in London by Robert Hale in 1963.

Besides the above books, these periodicals and newspapers will aid the student desiring further data on Ceylon: Ceylon Journal of Historical and Social Studies (Peradeniya), The Ceylon Historical Journal (Dehiwela), Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Colombo), Ceylon Daily News (Colombo), and The Times of Ceylon (Colombo).

Tibet

Tibet, with an estimated population of about three million, extends from Kashmir in the west to China proper in the east, and is commonly known as the "roof of the world," because of its great elevation north of the Himalayas. In the seventh and eighth centuries Tibet became a powerful kingdom, exacting tribute from China. Some ten centuries later the Manchu Empire established effective rule at Lhasa, the Tibetan capital. In later years Tibet was an independent state until 1951, when communist China annexed the country, and since that time it has become increasingly difficult to obtain accurate reports of Tibetan affairs. Buddhism came across the mountains from India, and Indian Buddhist sacred books were translated into Tibetan, known as the Kanjur. Lamaism, the religion of Tibet, is of the Mahayana form of Buddhism, and over the centuries Tibet has become a cornerstone of the Buddhist faith. Traditionally, the Tibetan people comprised three groups: monks, nobles, and peasants many of whom are nomadic--all being organized in a theocratic feudal hierarchy. Notwithstanding the political and social changes brought about after the Chinese take over the monks still are of very great importance because of their influence over the people and because of their numbers. The economy of the country is dependent on agriculture and livestock.

A translation from the Swedish by Julius Lincoln made available in 1934 the standard work, A Conquest of Tibet, by the noted authority on Tibet, Sven Hedin, published by Dutton. This account is one of the most readable and at the same time authoritative records of the life, customs, and traditions of the people who inhabit this area in the heart of Asia.

Another translated volume on Tibet entitled Seven Years in Tibet, published by Dutton in 1954, provides an exciting and informative account by the Austrian author, Heinrich Harrer, of the years he spent in Tibet during the time of World War II and later, following his escape to Tibet from an internment camp in northern India. The book is a fascinating account of how a fugitive arose from the status of a alien vagabond to the post as tutor and confidential friend of the youthful Dalai Lama.

A volume on Tibet which had its fourth printing in 1965 by University Books in New Hyde Park, New York, is Magic and Mystery in Tibet by Alexandra David-Neel. The author went to Tibet with the principal intention of studying the forms which Buddhism assumed in becoming Lamaism. Her account treats not only many aspects of the Lamas--the monks--but also the belief in psychic phenomena, miracles and magic which is very real to the Tibetan.

The Historical Status of Tibet published in 1954, was revised by Tieh-Tseng Li, and published under the new title Tibet: Today and Yesterday by Bookman Associates in New York in 1960. This volume will help to dispel the deep mystery which has enshrouded Tibet for so many years because of the country's remoteness and comparative inaccessibility. The work is divided into five historical sections: foreign relations up to the thirteenth century; Tibet as a vassal state; the establishment of Chinese sovereignty in Tibet; Tibet as a buffer state; and Tibet under the Republican regime. A valuable bibliography of primary and secondary works on Tibet is included.

A Short History of Tibet, by Hugh Edward Richardson, published in 1962 by Dutton, makes a very readable account of an area with an unusual past and a strategic future. The volume was also issued in London by the Oxford University Press in 1962 with the title of Tibet and Its History.

Nepal

The land-locked kingdom of Nepal tucked away in the rugged Himalaya mountains may be described as the place where India faces China. Although Nepal is the largest of the three Himalayan kingdoms, it is one of the smallest states in South Asia, with Katmandu as its capital. For many generations Nepal was closed to Westerners. After the Gurkha conquest in the middle of the eighteenth century, no Europeans were permitted to enter Nepal until a British Residency was established in Katmandu following the treaty of Sagauli in 1816. The Nepalese ruling classes are partly of Indian origin. For many years Nepal has been a buffer state between India to the south and China to the north. With the occupation of Tibet by Communist China, and the flight of the Dalai Lama from Lhasa following the 1959 revolt in Tibet, more of the world's attention has been focused

on Nepal. About 90 percent of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for a livelihood. The standard of living is very low. Foreign trade is principally with India. Although Buddhism prevails in the north, most of the people of Nepal embrace Hinduism. The literacy rate is said to be no more than 5 percent. In the nation's first Five Year Plan, 1956-1961, major emphasis was on improvement of economic life, village development, and education.

There are few volumes to compete in telling the history of Nepal. An account devoted to the period after 1742--when the Gurkhas became more prominent--until the British left in 1947, is entitled Gorkha: The Story of the Gurkhas of Nepal by Francis Ivan Tucker from Constable and Co., London (1957). Nepal and the East India Company by Bhairava Dat Sanwal published by the Asia Publishing House in New York in 1965, evaluates the relations in political and cultural spheres between Nepal and Britain. A detailed history of Nepal originally published by the Cambridge University Press in 1877, but reprinted in 1958 by Susil Gupta in Calcutta is entitled History of Nepal, translated from Parbatiya by M. S. S. Singh and P. S. Gunanand and edited by Daniel Wright.

A brochure which discusses the genesis and growth of Nepali nationalism and the basic factors in Nepal's foreign policy is Nepal and the World published in Katmandu in 1955 by the author, Rishikesh Shaha, on behalf of the Khoj Parishad, Nepali Congress.

A good account of the people and life of the Nepal Valley and its three ancient cities of Katmandu, Patan and Bhadgaun appears in The Heart of Nepal by Duncan Forbes published by Robert Hale, London, 1962. The author gives a brief history of Nepal, the surroundings, the gods and temples of the people, and discusses the impact of modern life on the small kingdom.

Among the publications which provide a fairly good account of Nepal, is one published in 1962 by the Ministry of Education of the Government of Nepal, Nepal, Monograph on Nepalese Culture. This monograph provides information on folk music, the arts, literature, and a general description of the people. Nepal: The Discovery of the Malla by Giuseppe Tucci, was translated from the Italian by Lovett Edwards, and issued by Dutton in 1962; it is a well written travel account of the Malla, who extended their rule into Tibet. The Cambridge University Press in 1952 published Nepal Himalaya by Harold W. Tilman which provides a good description of the mountains. In the World Adventure Series is Nepal, Land of Mystery, by Hassoldt Davis published by the Readers Union in London, in 1943.

Bhutan & Sikkim

Located between the Tibetan plateau and the Assam-Bengal plains of India, the small kingdom of Bhutan is in a strategic position. Since the turn of the century, Bhutan has been ruled autocratically, but the feudal type of government is changing slowly and a new democratic nation is emerging under the guidance and protection of India. The snow-capped Himalayan ranges form a formidable natural barrier to the north. Various ethnic groups, despite centuries of living near each other, retain their

distinguishing characteristics. In Bhutan, as in Sikkim, the dominant religion is Buddhism, which supports thousands of lamas or priests. Illiteracy is practically universal. Black magic is a part of Bhutanese life; ghosts, witches, evil spirits, and other forms of superstitions are prevalent everywhere.

The small area of Sikkim, near Bhutan, was under the British control until 1947; later by a treaty signed in the Sikkim capital, Gangtok, the country became a protectorate of the Government of India. The ruler of Sikkim is a Maharaja who is assisted by a Principal Administrative Officer from India, and Indians are at the head of important departments of the Sikkim government. Of the small population of about 170,000, 75 percent are Nepalese, the remainder are Lepchas and Bhutias of Tibetan origin. Although the state religion is Tibetan Buddhism, nearly 60 percent of the people are of the Hindu faith. To improve the economic conditions of the country, India is financing the second Five Year Plan, 1961-1966.

J. Claude White, who had an extensive career of more than twenty years on the Northeast Frontier of India in charge of Sikkim and Bhutan, provided a very interesting account of the history, foreign relations, general description, and the life of the people and their culture in the book published in London in 1909 by Edward Arnold, Sikkim and Bhutan, Twenty-one Years on the North-east Frontier, 1887-1908.

Three other books which provide varied accounts of Sikkim are Lands of the Thunderbolt; Sikkim, Chumbi, and Bhutan by Lawrence Dundas, published in London by Constable in 1923; Living With Lepchas; A Book About the Sikkim Himalayas by John Morris, a Heinemann publication in 1938; and an official document by the Government of Sikkim, Second Five-Year Plan, 1961-66, published at Gangtok in 1961.

An evaluation of the complex politico-geographic pattern of the three Himalayan kingdoms, with particular reference to how they have been influenced by the forces of democracy and Communism is given in The Himalayan Kingdoms: Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepal, by Pradyumna P. Karan and William M. Jenkins, Jr., which appeared in the Van Nostrand Searchlight Books Series in 1963.

II. SOUTHEAST ASIA

Southeast Asia: General References

Just as there has been a manifest interest in India, Pakistan and the countries which share the sub continent of South Asia, so within the past quarter of a century a fresh interest has been shown in events within the region of the world known as Southeast Asia: that large area which embraces all the countries from Burma to the west to the Philippines in the east. Historians, anthropologists, economists, and political scientists as well as businessmen, congressmen, and newspaper columnists have shown a keen desire for more information and factual data regarding the peoples of this little-known portion of the Orient. To meet this demand books have been published in America and Europe which have made the people of the western hemisphere conscious of the long-term significance of Southeast

Asia and the intense drive which has been made within the past two decades in the countries of that area for the attainment of independence and an honorable existence in the community of nations.

Substantial bibliographical lists pertaining to various aspects of the history of Southeast Asia are to be found in the following volumes. Recent imprints on Southeast Asia are listed in the 180-page bibliography Southeast Asia: An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources in Western Languages by Cecil Hobbs published by the Library of Congress in early 1965. This compilation contains 535 items, selected from thousands inspected, for each of which there is a critical appraisal not only of the text of the book cited but also of the bibliographies, maps, illustrations, statistical tables and documents which appear in each book. A special feature is the intricate index.

Another compilation of approximately seven hundred bibliographical entries referring to books, articles, and theses is Southeast Asian History: A Bibliographical Guide edited by Stephen Hay and Margaret Case. This volume, published by Praeger in 1962, deals primarily with the historical and political development of the region of Southeast Asia, and Ceylon. Except for the dissertations, all items carry an acceptable commentary which indicates the nature of the study referred to.

A monumental reference tool of special value to historians and political scientists, anthropologists and educators, economists and geographers is A Guide to Western Manuscripts and Documents in the British Isles Relating to South and Southeast Asia compiled under the supervision of James Pearson by M. D. Wainwright and Noel Matthews, and issued by the Oxford University Press in 1965. This publication will be a gold mine to the historian who is able to do his research with these unpublished documents located in Great Britain. The volume should serve as an acquisition aid to the libraries on this side of the Atlantic which desire microfilm copies of these unpublished materials.

A volume which makes available to Western researchers books on Southeast Asia in the Japanese language is Southeast Asia: Selected Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Publications compiled by James K. Irikura. The first compilation of this type ever to appear, it was issued by the Southeast Asia Studies at Yale University in association with the Human Relations Area File in 1956. The 965 items listed date from the late nineteenth century through 1955.

A companion volume was issued a few years earlier, in 1953, by the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell University as Data Paper No. 8, entitled Survey of Chinese Language Materials on Southeast Asia in the Hoover Institute and Library. The purview of the compiler, Giok Po Oey is confined largely to the modern period, the twentieth century. A large quantity of the material covers the subject of Overseas Chinese, with fitting subject breakdown: clans, guilds, China government, education, and other headings.

The Asia Society has performed a valuable service to the teachers of both colleges and high schools who are presenting courses on Southeast Asia to students. A valuable kit of useful materials is the "Teacher's Southeast Asia Packet," in which are assembled the following teaching aids: suggestions for organizing studies about the region, bibliographies of published materials, a list of films on Southeast Asia, photographs of the people and country, an outline map and a large wall map. The packet may be obtained for \$2 from the Asia Society, 112 East 64th Street, New York, N. Y. 10021.

These five periodical titles will yield many informative articles for the researcher on various aspects of Southeast Asia: Journal of Asian Studies (Ann Arbor), Pacific Affairs (Vancouver), Far Eastern Economic Review (Hongkong), Asian Survey (Berkeley), and the Journal of Southeast Asian History (Singapore). A few other periodical and newspaper titles are cited later as they relate to the various countries of Southeast Asia.

An extensive historical account of events during the past centuries in the countries of Southeast Asia entitled A History of Southeast Asia (St. Martin's Press, 1964) is based upon lectures delivered by Prof. Daniel G. E. Hall to university classes in London, Rangoon, Singapore, Djakarta, and Bangkok. Whereas most histories of any country in Southeast Asia prior to this addressed themselves mainly to the European activities in Southeast Asia, this study is principally concerned with Southeast Asia itself.

Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development by John F. Cady, which appeared from McGraw-Hill in 1964, is designed for the general reader and college student, and treats in a general way the significant economic, cultural and political developments in the countries of Southeast Asia, showing the diverse yet similar factors which characterize their long history.

The author of Socialism in Southern Asia, a 1959 book from the Oxford University Press, Saul Rose, traces historically in Britain and Southeast Asia (Johns Hopkins University Press, 1962), the presence of the British in Southeast Asia from the time of the Anglo-Dutch struggle in the seventeenth century which forced the British out of Indonesia, through their domination of Burma, Malaya, Singapore, and Borneo, until the Japanese occupation and the period of progressive withdrawal in the postwar years.

John S. Furnivall's Progress and Welfare in Southeast Asia; A Comparison of Colonial Policy and Practice appeared in the International Research Series of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1941. This is an historical study of the principal events, and the notable divergencies in the colonial policy of the Western nations--mainly Holland, Great Britain, and France--which had dominion over Indonesia, Malaya, Burma, and the countries which formerly comprised Indochina respectively for so many years.

A study which deals with the process of acculturation of Indic cultural values in Southeast Asia is The Making of a Greater India by Horace G. Q. Wales, of which the revised and enlarged second edition was published by Quaritch in London in 1961. The author considers the fact

that, despite the successive Indic and other influences, the cultures of Java and Cambodia retained a distinctive character and were never just incongruous admixtures but are usually recognized as Indo-Javanese, Cham, or Khmer.

In contrast to Wales, Reginald Stuart LeMay in The Culture of Southeast Asia: The Heritage of India published by Allen and Unwin in 1954, describes the forces which have molded the culture of Southeast Asia, giving particular attention to the underlying principles of Buddhist and Hindu culture which came from India.

Of the volumes which analyze contemporary events in Southeast Asia, several deserve mention here. A paperback book from Random House in 1962, Contemporary Southeast Asia by Robert C. Bone, is designed for collateral reading by the college student and is divided into two parts: first, the historical discussion of the political and social forces which were active in Southeast Asia in the past, and of how these forces and events were either assimilated or modified, and second, the analysis of contemporary problems, with consideration to governmental institutions, political ideologies, political parties, foreign aid, economics and minority groups.

In their University of Kentucky Press book of 1957, Southeast Asia Among the World Powers, Amry Vandenbosch and Richard Butwell emphasize that for centuries the region of Southeast Asia was an outpost of world politics severed from the main arena of conflict, being subject mainly to the rivalry between the Western powers; but now the Western world has become conscious of Southeast Asia and its importance in world politics.

One of the most recent studies which discusses the war in Vietnam, the conflicts between the various countries of Southeast Asia, and the foreign policies of those countries, is Southeast Asia's Second Front, The Power Struggle in the Malay Archipelago by Arnold C. Brackman which appeared from Praeger in 1966. He evaluated Indonesia's "crush Malaysia" policy, the Filipino claim to Sabah, and the meaning of Maphilindo, as they appeared early in 1966, and expresses the view that if the Communists gain control of South Vietnam, the next logical stage of the Communist push will center in Indonesia, and that this area is already the second front of the non-Communist opponents.

The second edition of Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia by George Kahin and others appeared from the Cornell University Press in 1964. This widely used volume employs a broadly uniform pattern of organization and applies similar analyses to the political development and current processes in the six largest states of Southeast Asia. The chapters in each of the six parts present the historical background, the contemporary setting, the political process, and the major problems of each country.

Of special value to both the historian and the political scientist is Russell Fifiield's volume The Diplomacy of Southeast Asia, 1945-1958 published by Harper in 1958. The author describes and analyzes the new phase of international politics which has appeared in Southeast Asia with the emergence of the newly independent states during the postwar years,

both in their relations with each other and with the rest of the world. The important aspects of the foreign policy of each country as determined during the formative years from 1945 to 1958 are analyzed.

For a compilation of documents on the political activity between the Western powers and various countries of Southeast Asia, the historian is indebted to Harold Iseacs for his bringing together of significant treaties, statements, manifestoes, and other documents in New Cycle in Asia: Selected Documents on Major International Developments in the Far East, a Macmillan publication in 1947. Among the many documents are ones which relate to the Philippines, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

The evolution of American foreign policy in Southeast Asia has been considered in only a few books by American scholars. One of the best and most recent to be published is Southeast Asia in United States Policy, prepared by Russell H. Fifield for the Council on Foreign Relations and published by Praeger in 1963. The author sets forth current conditions and problems and develops a rationale for future American policy in Southeast Asia, suggesting guidelines for making it applicable in various countries. A most valuable part of the work is the extensive bibliographical notes which precede the index. Other books on this subject include American Policy in Southeast Asia by Lawrence Finklestein, issued by the Institute of Pacific Affairs in 1950; United States Relations With Southeast Asia, With Special Reference to Indochina, 1950-1955 by Miriam S. Farley, published by the same Institute; and the more current work, The United States and the Sino-Soviet Bloc in Southeast Asia, by Oliver Clubb, published by The Brookings Institution in Washington in 1962.

A Stanford professor, Claude Buss, in his book The Arc of Crisis (which he sees as running from Korea to Karachi), issued by Doubleday in 1961, emphasizes the needs of the underdeveloped nations in their battle against poverty, illiteracy and disease; and the importance of American foreign policy, confronted with the relentless Communist pressures--both Chinese and Russian--endeavoring to occupy the arc.

A successor to A Decade of American Foreign Policy; Basic Documents, 1941-1949, is a compilation issued in 1957 by the Department of State entitled American Foreign Policy; Basic Documents, 1950-1955 publication no. 6446. Divided into twenty parts with appropriate headings for the documents relating to various parts of the world, parts 4, 5, and 14 include documents pertaining to Southeast Asia.

William Wade in U.S. Policy in Asia, a publication of H. W. Wilson in 1955, as Vol. 27, No. 6 of the Reference Shelf Series, brings together facts and opinions expressed in the debate by reproducing articles which have appeared in American periodicals and newspapers. Also in Washington, Conlon Associates, Ltd., prepared a study at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate in 1959, United States Foreign Policy: Asia. The volume, which is a combination of two former studies for the Senate Committee, U.S. Foreign Policy in South Asia and U.S. Foreign Policy in the Far East and Southeast Asia, projected and analyzed major trends in Asia over the following decade and suggested courses of action in connection with American foreign policy.

An analysis of how American military and economic aid programs are developed, administered and coordinated in foreign countries is given by Amos Jordon in Foreign Aid and the Defense of Southeast Asia, a Praeger publication in 1962. He concentrates on the two large scale recipients of American military and economic aid, Pakistan and South Vietnam.

Communism continues to be one of the principal forces affecting American foreign policy in Southeast Asia. The historian who is particularly interested in the spread of Communism in Asia will find valuable A History of Communism in East Asia by Malcolm Kennedy (Praeger, 1957), Nationalism and Communism in East Asia by W. MacMahon Ball (Melbourne University Press, 1956), and Asia Aflame: Communism in the East by Ebed van der Vlugt (New York, Devin-Adair, 1953). These volumes describe the influence of political, economic, and psychological forces in the evolution of strategic Communist plans and ambitions throughout Asia, explain the rise of nationalism and the spread of Communism, and interpret the Communist tactics and conduct in strategically important or heavily populated regions. Another volume covering this same subject is Marxism in Southeast Asia: A Study of Four Countries edited by Frank Trager, a Stanford University Press book of 1959, which described Communism in Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

Issued under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs by the Oxford University Press, Communism in South East Asia: A Political Analysis, by J. H. Brimmell (1959), indicates that in effect a struggle between three forces is in progress, between the nationalism and democracy learned from the West, the ideas of state authoritarianism and planned economic development of the Communist movement, and the traditional concept of a community ordered in accordance with certain religious concepts.

A book offering information about the political forces in operation within the countries of Southeast Asia soon after the war was published by William Sloane Associates in 1950 entitled The Left Wing in Southeast Asia by Virginia Thompson and Richard Adloff. This study offers the essential data for understanding the political developments of Communism, nationalism, and related ideologies in a part of Asia which has not become Sovietized. Valuable biographical information is given about many then prominent Southeast Asian political leaders.

The dominant theme of The Asian Century: A History of Modern Nationalism in Asia by Jan Romein, from the University of California Press in 1962, is the historical development of the nationalist movements in the countries of Asia in the twentieth century. The author shows how the Europeans dominated Asia for a substantial period of time, but when Asia awakened, rediscovered itself, significant steps were taken by the peoples of Asia to realize their basic national rights, while at the same time they did preserve certain values which they had learned from the West. A chronological survey of principal historical events from 1830 to 1959 is included.

A compilation of lectures about the rise of nationalism and the extent of progress in these newly independent countries, in a world of divided allegiances and growing tensions, is Nationalism and Progress in Free Asia edited by Philip W. Thayer and William T. Phillips, and issued by the Johns Hopkins Press in 1956.

Those interested in studying some aspects of the economic and political situation which has evolved in the states of Southeast Asia since they became independent, will find Lennox Mills' Southeast Asia; Illusion and Reality in Politics and Economics from the University of Minnesota Press in 1964, a most useful reference work. The author's driving aim has been to discover whether the changes are so fundamentally similar that one can regard them as general trends common to the whole region. He places emphasis on the very substantial financial and technical assistance which has been given by both the U.S. and Great Britain and by the Soviet Union, and the importance of private investments in those emerging independent countries. An annual issued by the publishers of the weekly Far Eastern Economic Review in Hongkong, Far Eastern Economic Review Yearbook, provides a comprehensive discussion with reasonable detail of the economic development of twenty-eight countries in East Asia.

One group which wields an important influence politically, economically and socially is the Chinese minority. The first comprehensive account of the Chinese in Southeast Asia was issued under the joint auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs and the Institute of Pacific Relations by the Oxford University Press in 1951 The Chinese in Southeast Asia by Victor Purcell. The latest revised edition appeared in 1965 not long before the author's death. The study of each country opens with a statistical appraisal of the Chinese population and a sketch of the role of the Chinese in the history of that country.

Significant observations and interpretations of the cultural changes which were set into motion within the countries of Southeast Asia by both the colonizers from the West and the Chinese merchant-immigrants are given by Cora DuBois in her study Social Forces in Southeast Asia, three lectures delivered at Smith College and published by the University of Minnesota Press in 1949.

A volume which brings light to certain dark places about many peoples of Southeast Asia is a sociological study, Ethnic Groups of Mainland Southeast Asia, by Frank LeBar and others; it is a publication of the Human Relations Area Files which appeared in 1964. The volume provides interesting data about the historical origin, settlement patterns, housing, economy, kin groups, marriage and family, socio-political organization, and religion of many racial groups which are not treated elsewhere in other books.

A book addressed to scholars of Southeast Asian politics and history and to others who recognize that understanding the problems of the emerging nations demands a knowledge of the part which religion has played in the drive of nationalism is Religion and Nationalism in Southeast Asia by Fred R. von der Mehden, from the University of Wisconsin Press in 1963. He examines the role of religion in the nationalist movements of three countries of Southeast Asia: Burma, which is Buddhist; Indonesia, which is Muslim; and the Philippines, which are largely Roman Catholic.

A complementary volume is Southeast Asia, Crossroad of Religions by Kenneth Landon published by the University of Chicago Press in 1949. Here we see that a synthesis has taken place over the centuries whereby certain practices and beliefs of these geographical areas have been recast and integrated with the ancient ceremonies and beliefs of the peoples of Southeast Asia.

Burma

Burma, wedged between the large land areas of China and India, has the lowest density of population in southern Asia. The nation's economy is essentially rural and agricultural; rice is the basic food and principal export. Although approximately 75 percent of the population are Burmans, there are other racial groups--Karens, Kachins, Shans, Chins, Lahus--each with their own language, customs and traditions. About 85 percent of the people embrace Buddhism, which has served as a kind of cultural bond among them. During the reigns of the Burmese kings, before British rule, strong cultural traditions were established. From 1885 to 1947 Britain controlled Burma, and Burmese Buddhism began to acquire nationalist overtones. On January 4, 1948, Burma was declared an independent republic, completely separate from the British Empire. After independence, Burma has survived varied insurrections by Communists, Karens, and other dissident groups. In March 1962, General NeWin took over the government; the parliament was dissolved, the constitution suspended, and the nation came under military domination.

A standard work depicting the early history of Burma prior to the three Anglo-Burmese wars of the nineteenth century is Godfrey Eric Harvey's History of Burma From the Earliest Times to 10 March 1824, The Beginning of the English Conquest, from Longmans, Green in 1925. The author presents a thorough analysis of historical events and trends in Burmese history from the Kingdom of Pagan in the middle of the eleventh century to the Alaungpaya Dynasty in the early part of the nineteenth century prior to the British era in Burma. The book was based on inscriptions and manuscripts made available for the first time by the Burma Research Society.

As a sequel to the Harvey account, the History of the British Residency in Burma, 1826-1840 by Walter S. Desai, published by the University of Rangoon in 1939, describes Anglo-Burmese relations from the close of the first Anglo-Burmese War (1824-25) up to the early years of the reign of the Burmese monarch, King Tharrawaddy (1837-46). He relates in detail the attempt on the part of the British Indian Government to maintain, without resort to war, diplomatic relations with the Government of Burma by means of a permanent residency at Ava.

An authoritative work also supplementary to Harvey's History of Burma, just noted above, and J. S. Furnivall's An Introduction to the Political Economy of Burma (Rangoon, Peoples' Literature Committee and House, 1957), is Administration of Burma: Sir Charles Crosthwaite and the Consolidation of Burma by Daw Mya Sein, issued by the Zabu Meitswe Pitaka Press in Rangoon in 1938. This study of constitutional history in Burma includes sections on the general administration in pre-British Burma, village administration before and after 1885 and the system of taxation during the time of the Burmese kings.

An indispensable reference work presenting facts about Burma during the regime of the Burmese kings and the early years of British administration is the five-volume Gazetteer of Upper Burma and the Shan States by Sir James George Scott and J. P. Hardiman. Although published in 1900-1901 by the Government Printing Office in Rangoon, the first two volumes are rich with information about Burmese history during the times of King Mindon and King Thibaw, the causes of the Third Anglo-Burmese War, Burmese palace customs, and Burmese administration and government. The last three volumes comprise a descriptive gazetteer of places in Upper Burma.

A volume which gives an account of Burma prior to British colonial rule, of the three Anglo-Burmese Wars, and of the controversial frontier issue only recently settled between Burma and China is The Making of Burma by Dorothy Woodman, published in London by the Cressent Press in 1962. The extensive list of primary sources and the documents relating to Sino-Burma relations is particularly valuable.

Events in the political arena of Burma during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are set forth in an orderly manner in A History of Modern Burma by John Cady, a 1958 volume from the Cornell University Press. Basically the author does not include social and cultural developments and trends in Burma during the past century and a half.

Michael Symes, Journal of His Second Embassy to the Court of Ava in 1802 edited with introduction and notes by Daniel G. E. Hall and published by Allen and Unwin in 1955, provides valuable historical documents which describe the British mission to the Burmese capital for the purpose of reopening diplomatic relations with the Burmese. The introduction discusses the beginnings of Anglo-French rivalry in Burma, Burma during the period from 1792 to 1795, and Captain Hiram Cox's mission in 1796 to 98.

In 1960 and 1961 two commemorative volumes on behalf of the Burma Research Society, which was organized in 1911, appeared from the Sarpay Beikman Press entitled Fiftieth Anniversary Publications. Volume one is composed of papers read or prepared for the Fiftieth Anniversary Conference held in Rangoon, while Volume two consists of articles which appeared in issues of the Society's Journal during the past fifty years, dealing with history, literature, early publications, and cultural aspects of Burma.

Fifteen years after John Christian gave an account of Burma before World War II in Modern Burma: A Survey of Political and Economic Development published by the University of California Press in 1942, the Oxford University Press in 1957 published Hugh Tinker's book The Union of Burma: A Study of the First Years of Independence. Tinker discusses two important aspects of postwar Burma that have commanded the attention of historians and economists: the formation of a socialist-welfare state by an underdeveloped nation desirous of achieving rapid industrialization and national self-sufficiency, and the simultaneous endeavor to be dissociated from both power blocs, thus achieving neutralism.

A diplomatic and legal history of Burma in the modern period written by U Maung Maung, who was legally trained in London, and published by Djambatan in Amsterdam in 1957, is Burma in the Family of Nations. This book depicts in a lucid and most interesting manner the important aspects of Burma's history and provides an assessment of earlier and contemporary events which occurred during the time of the Burmese kings, the British era, the Japanese occupation, and the subsequent years of liberation and independence.

An analysis of the foreign policy of Burma since independence which examines the basic concepts accepted by the leaders of Burma in their formulation of national foreign policy during the cold war is given in William Johnston's Burma's Foreign Policy: A Study in Neutralism, from the Harvard University Press in 1963.

An account of Burma's loss of independence in the nineteenth century and her subsequent struggle to regain and preserve her freedom in the twentieth century is given in Burma--From Kingdom to Republic by Frank Trager, published by Praeger in 1966. An analysis is also given of the complex factors which have confronted Burma during the past decade, e.g., party rivalries, Communist insurgency, and the difficulties of neutralism.

To provide a fairly good idea of the Burmese economy and its needs, two solid works are cited. A comprehensive long-term economic and social development program for Burma is to be found in Economic Development in Burma, 1951-1960, prepared for the Twentieth Century Fund in 1962, by Louis J. Walinsky. A large two volume treatise prepared in Burma by the New York firm of Knappen-Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy, Engineers, in association with Pierce Management, Inc., and Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., entitled Economic and Engineering Development of Burma, Comprehensive Report, is commonly referred to as the KTA Report. Published in 1953 at the Southeast Asia Office of the Consultants in Rangoon, provides the findings of research done relative to agriculture, irrigation, transportation systems, railways, seaports, inland waterways, ocean shipping, highways, and airways.

Writing under the pseudonym of Shway Yoe, Sir James Scott presents a thorough account of the everyday life and customs of the Burma of his day in The Burman: His Life and Notions, from Macmillan in 1910. Although published so long ago (the first edition appearing in 1882) it remains a basic reference work. An investigation of family life in Burma, depicting certain historical and current environmental factors which are closely related to the Burman family unit, is The Burmese Family: An Inquiry into Its History, Customs, and Traditions by Cecil Hobbs, which was privately published in Washington in 1952. This study endeavors to untangle and summarize the history of the Burmese people and to provide an account of the social structure in which the Burman family developed.

Buddhism has played an important role in the cultural history of Burma throughout the centuries, from the time of the Ari priesthood to the present day. Folk Elements in Burmese Buddhism, written by U Htin Aung, and published by the Oxford University Press in 1962, presents a permanent

record of the oral lore of the pre-Buddhist cults in Burma, which has never been collected before, even in the Burmese language. He analyzes the folklore elements which are to be found in present-day Burmese Buddhism, and traces the origins of the native cults which were flourishing in the middle of the eleventh century during the time of Anawrahta.

The same author presents a collection of folklore commonly known by the Burmans, seventy-five stories classified into four groups of folktales: animal tales, romantic tales, wonder tales, and humorous tales. These are to be found in Burmese Folk-Tales which appeared from the Oxford University Press in 1948.

U Htin Aung's latest book on this aspect of Burmese culture is Burmese Monk's Tales, published by the Columbia University Press in 1966. These tales by the Thingazar Sayadaw, one of the great monks of nineteenth century Burma, portray the fear and anxiety that the fall of the Burmese Kingdom would result in the total extinction of both the national religion--Buddhism--and the Burmese way of life. The stories were told to allay these fears and to provide a resume and appraisal of the position of Burmese Buddhism on the eve of the British conquest of Upper Burma in 1886.

For many centuries Burma has been strongly Buddhist. It was not until after the nation gained her independence in January 1948 that there was a more zealous promotion by the state of the interests of the Buddhist faith among its citizens. Religion and Politics in Burma by Donald E. Smith, published by the Princeton University Press in 1965, analyzes and describes the interaction of religion and politics in Burma during the past sixteen years. It is the author's opinion that Burma is unique in Southeast Asia because of the dramatic religion-political development from secularism to the adoption of a state religion. He also shows that Burma has reverted to secular politics under an authoritarian military regime which has rejected religion as a source of legitimacy.

The theater is an essential part of the cultural life of Burma, and The Great Po Sein; A Chronicle of the Burmese Theater by Kenneth Sein and Joseph A. Withey, published by the Indiana University Press in 1966, enables the Western reader to deepen his understanding and appreciation of a fascinating people and their cultural heritage. The book presents a vivid account of the development of the theater in Burma over the last eighty years--during the time of the Burmese kings and the British occupation--as shown in the performances of the great Po Sein and his dramatic family.

For articles from periodicals and newspapers published in Rangoon, the reader will find the following titles useful for articles on history, ethnology and cultural items: The Guardian, monthly, Journal of the Burma Research Society, irregular, and The Nation, daily.

Thailand

The tropical, monsoon country of Thailand, formerly known as Siam, lies in the center of mainland Southeast Asia encircled by Burma, Laos, Cambodia, and Malaysia. Of the population of about 30 million, about 15 percent are Chinese who tend to cling to their Chinese nationality and customs. Like Burma, Thailand is an agricultural country with a high rice potential. About nine-tenths of the people are engaged in agriculture or fishing, the large majority laboring in the rice fields. Whereas the Thai people are usually the farmers, the Chinese are the merchants and control petty commerce and the skilled trades. Thailand is the only country in Southeast Asia which has retained her independence and has not been dominated by a Western Power. This is due largely to the wisdom and guidance of King Mongkut during the middle of the nineteenth century, and of his son, King Chulalongkorn, who introduced modern judicial and educational institutions and other Western ways of doing things. Thailand was the first Asian country, in 1833, to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with the United States. Stemming from the coup d'etat in 1932, the government today is a constitutional monarchy. Hinayana Buddhism is the state religion, adopted by the Thai people seven centuries ago. It has provided an inspiration for the social system, art, and literature and remains an essential element in the everyday life of the people.

A mine of information regarding many facets of the culture and history of Thailand--social organization, educational system, language and literature, government, industries, economic life, music and arts, and Buddhism--is to be found in the long-standing two volume reference work by Walter Armstrong Graham entitled Siam, published in 1924 in London by Alexander Moring. Also, among the many official publications on Thailand and its people which have been issued by the Thai Government, Thailand: Official Yearbook, 1964, is one of the most concise and lucid accounts to have appeared. Published in Bangkok in 1965, it presents a comprehensive view on many subjects and events concerning Thai history, geography, politics, economy, religion, government administration, cultural life and other topics.

Among the books which deal solely with the history, government, and politics of Thailand, the volume which takes one back into the early history of the national development is A History of Siam, From the Earliest Times to the Year A.D. 1781, With a Supplement Dealing With More Recent Events by William A. R. Wood. Published in Bangkok by Chalermnit Bookshop in 1959, it relates the salient facts of Thai history down to the time when Rama I of the present Chakkri Dynasty ascended the throne in the late eighteenth century. The closing chapter provides the highlights of the reigns of Rama I through Rama VI.

During the half-century and more since the Siam Society was founded in 1904, scores of articles on history, religion, and cultural aspects of Thailand have been published in the Siam Society Journal. In 1954 the Society published in Bangkok two volumes, as the Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Publication, entitled The Siam Society: Selected Articles From the Siam Society Journal. In all there will be eight volumes, a choice source of historical documents for the historian of Thailand.

To indicate the caliber and type of this source material these few captions are cited: The introduction of Western culture in Siam, Historical account of Siam in the seventeenth century, Early Portuguese accounts of Thailand, The French foreign mission in Siam during the seventeenth century, Kingship in Siam and Siam's tribal dresses.

As already stated, King Mongkut in the nineteenth century was one who showed excellent insight and did for Thailand what no other king before him had dared to do. Two volumes which relate this fascinating historical chapter are now cited. First, King Mongkut of Siam, by Alexander B. Griswold, published by the Asia Society in 1961, is a well-documented account of the life of a Siamese monarch who proved himself to be one of the very few Asian leaders of the nineteenth century who was a match for the Western empire-builders bent on increasing their holdings in all parts of Southeast Asia. Second, Mongkut, the King of Siam, by Abbot Low Moffat, from the Cornell University Press in 1961, describes "one of the great Asians of the nineteenth century" who, although he reigned in Thailand only seventeen years (1851-1868), showed real statesmanship in guiding Thailand through the conflicting pressures and territorial ambitions of Western Powers without bowing to European domination. The stated purpose is not to present a conventional biography of the King or a historical account of the reign of King Mongkut, also known as Rama IV, but is merely to sketch the man with pertinent selections from the King's own writings.

A Thailand which was considerably different from the Thailand which developed in the reign of King Mongkut is described by Walter Vella in the first critical study in English of that part of Thai history dealing with the reign of Rama III, Siam Under Rama III, 1824-1851 by J. J. Augustin, published as No. 4 in the Monographs of the Association for Asian Studies, in Locust Valley, New York, in 1957. Rama III was regarded as semidivine, and held absolute power, while a wealthy aristocracy existed simultaneously alongside a large peasant farmer population living in semivassal status.

An analysis of the general characteristics of Thai political relationships as portrayed in the experiences of Thai politicians, is provided by David Wilson's Politics in Thailand, published in 1962 under the auspices of the Southeast Asia Program by the Cornell University Press. The author emphasizes the idea of the interplay of cultural, social, and legal forces in Thai society which have brought about certain gradual changes as well as sudden changes in Thai behavior. Another work which deals with the influence of the military, corruption, the part which the two revolutionaries, Field Marshall Phibunsong Khram and Nai Pridi, played in political change in Thailand, the role of communism, and the military power of the regime of General Sarit is Thailand; A Political, Social, and Economic Analysis by D. Insor, from the Praeger publishers in 1963.

Thailand's role in the struggle for survival among the free nations of Southeast Asia is related by Donald E. Nuechterlein in his Thailand and the Struggle for Southeast Asia, from the Cornell University Press in 1965. In analyzing the foreign policy of Thailand since World War II, the author discusses Thai diplomatic history in the belief that a clear understanding of Thailand's relations with other countries, particularly during the

nineteenth century, will reveal a better appreciation of Thailand's current view of the world and the place Thailand should hold. Considerable data on Thai-American relations are provided throughout the text. An account which traces the events of over a hundred years and presents in a coherent manner the economic and political relations between Thailand and the United States is A History of the Diplomatic Relations Between Siam and the United States of America, 1833-1929, 1929-1948, an unpublished thesis by James V. Martin Jr. at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts College. Another work by Walter Vella, dealing with the way in which the absolute monarchy, provincial administration, and the class system in Thailand were all affected by new Western techniques, Western political ideas, and the democratic ideal, is The Impact of the West on Government in Thailand, a University of California Press book in 1955, issued as Vol. 4, No. 3 in the University of California Publications in Political Science.

The first book to describe in any detail the economic changes that have taken place in Thailand in the last century is James C. Ingram's study Economic Change in Thailand Since 1850, issued under the auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations by the Stanford University Press in 1955. He relates that the change in the national economy came during the reign of King Mongkut when an Anglo-Thai treaty was negotiated in 1855, thus linking Thailand to the world economy and exposing her to outside influences from which she had been largely isolated. It shows clearly how Thailand changed from a predominantly subsistence and barter economy to a money economy.

The Chinese in Thailand constitute a remarkably important element in the economic life of the country. To cope with the problem, the Thai government in the 1930's began to restrict immigration, to adopt anti-foreign economic measures, and to institute a policy of nationalization, as far as possible, of large scale enterprises. It appears that whatever action is taken against them, whatever laws made unfavorable to them, the Chinese in Thailand will retain considerable social and cultural coherence.

The first of a series of research projects planned to study the ethnic Chinese who form such a substantial and significant minority people of Southeast Asia, is George W. Skinner's Leadership and Power in the Chinese Community of Thailand, which was published for the Association of Asian Studies by the Cornell University Press in 1958. The economic, political and social impact of the Chinese in Thai society is related in great detail. An earlier examination of the social and economic conditions and of the legal status of the Chinese people resident in Thailand is given in the Oxford University Press book of 1941 by Kenneth Landon, The Chinese in Thailand. The author evaluates the various measures introduced by the Government of Thailand to limit the size of the Chinese community by means of government control of immigration, to control the activities of the Chinese in various industries, to bring about a rigid control of schools operated by the Chinese, and to assimilate the Chinese into Thai society. Another account which is focused on the contemporary group-life of the Chinese in Thailand, principally Bangkok, with particular attention given to their community structure, principal institutions, and their economic and political interests, is Richard Coughlin's Double Identity, the Chinese in Modern Thailand, from both the Hongkong University Press and the Oxford

University Press in 1960. He shows that the principal characteristic of the overseas Chinese is their ability to participate as dual members in their own Chinese community and in Thai society. One should not neglect the fine treatment of the Chinese in Thailand given by Victor Purcell in his The Chinese in Southeast Asia, Part III, already noted above under the "Southeast Asia: General References section.

Thailand is very similar to other areas of the region in that the vast majority of the Thai population are to be found in villages. To see Thailand only in the urban areas is to have a one-sided view of the country. In the long-settled, compact villages, a subsistence rice economy has been practiced for generations, and dependence on secondary crops has been a forced necessity. A discussion of the agricultural and economic patterns, which brings out the important fact that the relatively recent commercialized rice cultivation, particularly in the Menam Plain region has wrought important changes in the social and economic life of the peasants, is Village Life in Modern Thailand by John E. DeYoung, issued by the University of California Press in 1955. An investigation of the Thai way of life and the regularities of their customary behavior appeared in 1963 as Data Paper No. 4 of the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell University under the title Thai Culture and Behavior, An Unpublished War-Time Study Dated September, 1943 by Ruth Benedict. The account deals in part with the customs of the royal court and government officials, but also particularly with the life of the common people, who comprise about 90 percent of the population.

In the first three centuries after the death of Gautama, Buddhism spread throughout India and spilled over to the island of Ceylon. By 800 A.D. this religious faith had spread to many parts of Asia, and later Thailand was one country where it took firm root. Yellow-robed monks in monasteries, gold-covered pagodas and shrines, laymen offering rice and food to lines of monks in the early morning, all-night festivals and dramatic performances during the full moon, all are graphic outward expressions of Buddhism in Thailand today.

A portrayal of Buddhist practices and traditions followed by the people and the organized clergy of Thailand in conducting daily ceremonies of worship in temples, in sponsoring religious fairs and festivals, in assisting with ceremonies of state, and in promoting education, both religious and secular, appears in Thai Buddhism, Its Rites and Activities by Kenneth Wells, distributed by the Christian Bookstore in Bangkok in 1960.

One of the very few books translated into a Western language which shows firsthand, by means of the fifteen stories given, the Thai outlook on life, his capacity for humor, the values within his philosophy of life, the place of magic and superstition in his thinking, and the use of proverbs in Thai literature, is entitled Siamese Tales Old and New, published in London by A. Profsthoin in 1958, edited by Phya Manunet Banhan and translated by Reginald Le May, who gives some reflections on the tales.

One can explore many aspects of Thai culture by turning to the Thailand Culture Series which the National Culture Institute, Bangkok, started in 1953. Within the seventeen studies which have appeared so far, certain outstanding Thai scholars--Phya Anuman Rajadon, Phra Chen Duriyanga, Dhanit Yupho, and Witt Siwasariyanon--have written on Thai literature, architecture and painting, festivals, music, drama, the masked play, and the Thai language.

These three English language serials published in Bangkok are noted for articles on history, linguistics, politics and cultural aspects of Thailand: Journal of the Siam Society, Standard, and the Bangkok Post, daily.

Cambodia

Within Cambodia is one of Asia's great rivers, the Mekong, whose annual flooding makes for Cambodia's substantial production of rice in the fertile central flatlands. However, about 75 percent of the country is covered by forests on mountainous terrain which form a natural protection for the nation. Together with the Cambodians, known ethnically as Khmers, are the minority groups, Chinese and Vietnamese. Buddhism, introduced in the fifteenth century, still conditions the daily life of the people. The known history of Cambodia begins under the influence of Hindu immigrants from India who established in about the first century A.D. the small kingdom of Funan. Five centuries later the Khmers overthrew the kingdom and by the fourteenth century the Khmer people developed the great Cambodian empire, the most powerful state of that time in all Southeast Asia. The Khmer empire was centered in Angkor, where richly decorated monuments and temples were erected. This included one of the great architectural wonders of the world, Angkor Wat. For many years a protectorate of France, Cambodia is now an independent constitutional monarchy, having gained her national independence in 1955. Under Norodom Sihanouk, the nation's dynamic political leader, Cambodia has followed a foreign policy of neutrality.

The fifth volume in the Survey of World Cultures of the Human Relations Area Files, Cambodia: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture, revised in 1959 by Herbert H. Vreeland, is a collection and synthesis of the most authoritative contemporary material about the principal historical, economic, social and cultural aspects of Cambodia.

A general descriptive account of the history and cultural aspects of Cambodia, with particular reference to Angkor Wat, is Khmers, by Raymond Beriault, published in Canada by Les Éditions Lemeac (Montreal) in 1957. The well-known French scholar George Coedès deals with the acculturation process of certain aspects of Hindu culture as integrated into the civilization of Cambodia, Thailand, Burma and Indonesia in Les États Hindouisés d'Indochine et d'Indoésie, published in Paris in 1948 by E. de Boëcard but formerly published under the title Histoire Ancienne des États Hindouisés by Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient in 1944. He provides a comprehensive history of the Hindu and Buddhist influences in these areas, and describes the ethnological foundations of pre-Hindu Southeast Asia. Another French writer, Bernard Groslier, provides a graphic

description with commentary of the ancient edifice of Angkor Wat in his Indochine, Carrefour des Arts, published in Paris in 1961 by A. Michel.

In more recent times Cambodia's relations with the United States are indicated by the grant of over one billion dollars of U. S. foreign aid to strengthen the economy, social life, and living standards of Cambodia from 1951 to 1961. The American Aid Program in Cambodia, A Decade of Cooperation, 1951-1961 issued by the U.S. Agency for International Development in 1961 in Phnom Penh, relates the assistance given in the fields of education, agriculture, public health, police, public works, commodity imports, and military assistance.

Certain countries of Southeast Asia have resisted the pressures of mightier nations--both East and West--to draw them into their ideological camp and thus have resorted to the concept of nonalignment. The way in which Cambodia has done this is told in Cambodia's Foreign Policy by Roger M. Smith, published by the Cornell University Press in 1965. Although the main body of the study is devoted to Cambodia's successful struggle for independence, her relations with the major powers, and her relations with her immediate neighbors, the author has also provided a concise treatment of Cambodia's history, giving attention to those aspects which deal with the decline of the once magnificent Khmer Empire, its dismemberment by the Thai and Vietnamese, and the loss of her identity for almost a century because of French domination. Sihanouk Speaks by John P. Armstrong, published in New York by Walker in 1964, provides a sympathetic account of the Cambodian Premier's policies, based on the Prince's speeches and extensive interviews, which throw light on the country's current foreign policy.

Laos

The small, landlocked, mountainous kingdom in the heart of Southeast Asia--Laos--is contiguous to Communist China on the north and Communist North Vietnam on the east. Within the past decade the Communists created an international crisis by endeavoring to control the government and the country, only to be thwarted at the Geneva Conference, which guaranteed the neutrality and independence of Laos. No complete census has ever been taken but the population is estimated at about three million, mostly Lao of Thai stock residing chiefly in the Mekong valley, who are engaged in subsistence farming and some forestry. Like their neighbors the people are devout Buddhists, Buddhism being the state religion. The country came under French control in the late nineteenth century but attained independence by treaty in 1953. As a constitutional monarch, the king appoints the prime minister who serves as the operating head of the Laotian government.

An account of Lao history from ancient times to the nineteenth century, when Thailand dominated Laos, was made available by the U.S. Joint Publications Research Service in 1958 when Phong Savadon Lao by Maha Sila Viravong, was translated and published under the title of History of Laos. Sisouk Na Champassak, a prominent Laotian government official--representative of Laos to the International Control Commission, Secretary General of the Council of Ministers, and a member of the Cabinet of Premier Phoui

Sananikone--has written a history of Laos entitled Storm Over Laos, A Contemporary History, published by Praeger in 1961. The author gives an account of events in Laos since 1945, concentrating especially on those events after the Geneva Conference in 1954. He endeavors to show the various stages of the advance of international Communism in Laos in an overall plan for the conquest of Southeast Asia. Published originally in 1956 under the title Kingdom of Laos, The Land of the Million Elephants and of the White Parasol, edited by René de Berval, and published by France-Asie in Saigon in 1959, covers the broad subjects of geography, history, arts, ethnography, religion, and other topics on Laos.

The eighth volume in the Survey of World Cultures published by the Human Relations Area Files Press in 1960, entitled Laos: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture, treats a large variety of topics--population, ethnic groups, languages, religion, social structure, education, literature, patterns of living, politics and government, foreign relations, history, economic conditions, and national attitudes--which provides a good view of the people and culture of Laos.

The Laos Project in the Department of Anthropology at the University of California has issued a series of twenty-two papers on Laos which cover a variety of topics. Among these is paper No. 21, by Joel Halpern, entitled Government, Politics, and Social Structure of Laos; A Study of Tradition and Innovation which appeared in 1961. This is an examination of the fundamental patterns of the structure of Lao government on national and local levels, and correlates these findings with traditional family structure and observations on Lao character and behavior. The complete list of the other titles in the series is not cited here, but a selected few include: The Role of the Chinese in Lao Society, No. 1; American Policy in Laos, No. 6; Village Life in Vientiane Province, No. 12; and Minority Groups in Northern Laos, Especially the Yao, No. 16. Another study by Joel Halpern which was issued by the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs in New York in 1958 is entitled Aspects of Village Life and Culture Change in Laos. Here he brings together data from published and unpublished materials on economic, agricultural, and related problems in Laotian village life, and examines some of these problems with a view to seeking solutions which will eventually bring about improved economic and social conditions in the Laotian villages.

Vietnam

Vietnamese civilization originated in the Red River basin, which was ruled by China as a province more than a millennium ago. The Chinese were driven out by the ancestors of the Vietnamese in the tenth century as a result of a massive patriotic rebellion. Later, in the thirteenth century, the Mongol armies of Kublai Khan were defeated. In the middle of the nineteenth century the French gained control of Vietnam. Important in the Vietnamese independence movement was the Vietminh League under the leadership of communist Ho Chi Minh, who, after the surrender of Japan, formed a provisional government and declared the independence of Vietnam. In 1946 the Vietnam state was recognized by the French government which granted it certain powers within the French Union. Vietnam, however, would have

no less than absolute independence. The colonial war broke out late in 1946, and continued in northern Vietnam until the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954 when the French were defeated. As a result, Vietnam is now a divided country, the seventeenth parallel being the military demarcation line which divides North Vietnam from South Vietnam, according to the cease fire agreement between the French and Communist representatives at the Geneva meeting in 1954. For centuries the Vietnamese people were known as Annamese, taking the name after their empire of Annam. They are akin to the Chinese, and their cultural forms have been greatly influenced by Chinese civilization. Even the Vietnamese language was traditionally written in Chinese characters, until the collective efforts by Portuguese and Italian Jesuits and the Frenchman, Alexander of Rhodes, as early as the 17th century, brought about a romanized Vietnamese language known as Quoc Ngu. In spite of this they developed a distinctive national culture and have a definite national identity. The religious practices of the people are a peculiar blend of Buddhism, Taoist and Confucianist influences.

Although certain aspects of Vietnamese history have been treated in a few books written in the Vietnamese and French languages, The Smaller Dragon, A Political History of Vietnam written by Joseph Buttinger, and published by Praeger in 1958, was one of the first substantial books on Vietnamese history to appear for the English reading world, superseding Virginia Thompson's much earlier and more general work of French Indo-China (London, Allen and Unwin, 1937). Furthermore, notwithstanding the worth of two other recent books on Vietnamese history, Le Viet-Nam Histoire et Civilisation, by Le Thanh Khoi and published in 1955 in Paris from Edition de Minuit, and La Geste Francaise en Indochine, by George Taboulet and published in 1955-56 in Paris by Adirrn-Maissoneuve, The Smaller Dragon is valuable because of the fresh documentary information taken from French Government files which were kept secret until late 1955. The account covers more than two thousand years of Vietnamese history, with particular treatment of how Vietnam was a bulwark against Chinese penetration into and conquest of Southeast Asia for hundreds of years during the pre-colonial period.

An annotated bibliography which brings together a selection of materials on the political and administrative history of Vietnam from the Nguyen Dynasty from about 1800 to the present time, was prepared by Roy Jumper, and issued in June 1962 by the Michigan State University Vietnam Advisory Group, with the title Bibliography on the Political and Administrative History of Vietnam, 1802-1962. The 964 entries included in the compilation were screened from some 3500 titles gathered from the resources of the Bibliothèque Nationale, the École Française d'Outre-Mer, the Faculté de Droit, the Institut des Études Politiques of the University of Paris, and the Library of Congress. The work seeks to provide the researcher with the basic materials in the French, English and Vietnamese languages. A companion volume from the same author and publisher is Notes on the Political and Administrative History of Viet Nam, 1802-1962 (1962). This account of the evolution of Vietnamese history is organized into three periods: the Nguyen emperors and their efforts to reunify Vietnam under a central authority at Hue, the French occupation and the introduction and fusion of Western ideas, and the changes from 1940 to 1962 brought about by the independence movement.

In 1958 very soon after Buttinger's book The Smaller Dragon appeared, the first English history of Vietnam written by a Vietnamese and based on Vietnamese sources, A Short History of Vietnam by Nguyen van Thai and Nguyen van Mung, was published by the Times Publishing Co. for the Vietnamese-American Association. Another Vietnamese writer, Le Thanh Khoi, presents the principal divisions of Vietnamese history from prehistoric times to the present, and various aspects of Vietnamese culture, in the French volume Le Viet-Nam Histoire et Civilisation cited above.

A wider knowledge of the economic, social and administrative problems in the rural areas of Vietnam is provided by a very good study entitled The Small World of Khanh Hau by James Hendry, published by the Aldine Publishing Co. in Chicago in 1964. Apart from giving data on population, rice production, land utilization, and standard of living, the author describes the government programs to establish agrovilles--strategic hamlets--as a counter-insurgency measure.

The Conference on Social Development and Welfare in Vietnam made possible the compilation Problems of Freedom, South Vietnam Since Independence, which appeared in 1961 from the Bureau of Social and Political Research of Michigan State University. Scholars, government officials, journalists and businessmen attempt to evaluate and shed light on the many aspects of the progress and problems of developing a truly free Vietnam following the partition of the country in 1954.

The excellent study by the well-known writer Pierre Gourou, which was published in 1936 by Editions d'Art et d'Histoire in Paris, Les Paysans du Delta Tonkinois, appeared in an English edition from the Human Relations Area Files in 1955, in two volumes, under the title The Peasants of the Tonkin Delta, A Study of Human Geography. A reprint of the French edition was also issued by Mouton in The Hague in 1965. The volume deals with the physical surroundings, the peasant population, and the means of existence of the Tonkinese peasants in North Vietnam. Another look into North Vietnam is provided in The New Class in North Vietnam by Hoang-van-Chi, who edited and translated articles written by members of the elite living in North Vietnam which were printed in Vietnamese newspapers and periodicals within the Communist-controlled zone of North Vietnam. The book, which appeared in 1958 in Saigon from Cong Dan publishers, provides insights into the nature of Communism as found in the North.

Information on the economy of Vietnam is given by Charles Robequain in his The Economic Development of French Indochina, which appeared in 1944 from the Oxford University Press. He shows the changes effected in the economy of Indochina by the French occupation. A later study, Essays on Economic Growth, Capital Formation, and Public Policy in Vietnam by Frank C. Child, published in 1961 by the Michigan State University Vietnam Advisory Group, is concerned with a constructive economic development policy. Another work of Pierre Gourou, Land Utilization in French Indochina, issued by the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1945, provides a discussion of the physical conditions governing land utilization.

Probably the most difficult thing to understand about Vietnam today is the enigmatic war now raging in that country. Among the books which tackle this problem, the following few are cited.

The Vietnamese writer Hoang-van-Chi, who was a member of the Vietnamese resistance movement against the French and found it expedient to support the communists in Vietnam, later aligned himself with the Vietnamese nationalists in their struggle against Communism. He relates, in From Colonialism to Communism: A Case History of North Vietnam, how the Vietnamese communists first seized control of the patriotic anticolonial movement and then imposed a communist regime upon North Vietnam. This volume, which could become a veritable textbook for those who would study communist attempts to dominate Asia, appeared as Number 136 in the Praeger Publications in Russian History and World Communism Series in 1964. A series of articles which originally appeared in the China Quarterly, in the January-March 1962 issue, were edited and published in book form by the English authority P. J. Honey, under the title of North Vietnam Today: Profile of a Communist Satellite (Praeger, 1962). An introductory chapter, of no small length, sets forth the basic background facts about the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the historical events which have led to the present situation in North Vietnam. A volume which focuses attention on the military aspects of the war and provides an analysis of Vietminh military doctrine, tactics and organization as revealed during the 1945-54 war in Vietnam, is Communist Revolutionary Warfare: The Vietminh in Indochina by George Tanham, which appeared from Praeger in the Books That Matter Series, in 1961. Vietnam Witness, 1953-66, by the prolific writer on Vietnam, Bernard Fall, follows the Vietnam war from the colonial era to the Johnson peace offensive. This Praeger publication of 1966 is based on first hand observation of events in Hanoi, Saigon, and on the field of battle.

While discussing guerrilla warfare, terrorism, poverty, Buddhists, and the National Liberation Front, the journalist Malcolm W. Browne in The New Face of War, a publication of Bobbs-Merrill in 1965, causes one to become aware of what people in Vietnam truly feel and think in their war-torn country, and thus enables the American to understand the significance of the conflict which keeps Vietnam teetering between freedom and communist control. Another work, which has been translated from French into English, is Vietnam: Between Two Truces by Jean Lacouture, published in this country in 1966 by Random House; it provides both historical data and prediction of how the current conflict may possibly end. Holt, Rinehart and Winston published in 1966 Vietnam, Yesterday and Today by Ellen Hammer, in the Contemporary Civilizations Series. The author, who is well-known for her former work The Struggle for Indochina, published by the Stanford University Press in 1954, the year of the Geneva Conference, provides an abundance of data about the historical background, about how American became involved in Vietnam, and about the prospect of political freedom for South Vietnam when linked with a military conflict.

A journal which provides articles of lasting value on the history, ethnology and cultural aspects of Vietnam is the Bulletin de Société des études indo-chinoises de Saigon which has been published since 1884.

Malaysia

Turning southward to the Malayan peninsula, we find two of the newest states in Southeast Asia: Malaysia and Singapore. In 1963 Malaysia emerged when the former Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah were amalgamated under the leadership of Abdul Rahman, the current Premier. However, in 1965 Singapore withdrew from the confederation and became a separate, autonomous State. At least one-third of the world's natural rubber and about one-third of the world's tin come from Malaysia. To lessen the nation's marked dependence on rubber and tin revenues, rural development and expansion of local industry is being encouraged by the government. More than half of the needed rice has to be imported annually. A factor closely related to Malayan politics is the pluralistic nature of Malayan society. There exist ethnic groups with various languages, religions, fears and prejudices, thus making common nationality and solidarity almost impossible. First, the Malays, who comprise about 50 percent of the population of over 8 million, are concerned lest the Chinese make political gain at their expense. Second, the Chinese, about 38 percent of the population, are most active as merchants, traders, and laborers in tin mines and on rubber and pineapple plantations. The Malays are jealous of the Chinese economic superiority; the Chinese are equally envious of the political and administrative advantages achieved by the Malays from the British. In the fifteenth century, when Malacca was a trading center for Arab spice traders, Islam swept through the peninsula. Islam is now the official state religion embraced by most Malays. The Chinese are Christians, Buddhists, and Taoists.

A publication of the American Ethnological Society from the University of Washington Press in 1958, Malaya, edited by Norton Ginsburg and Chester Roberts Jr., describes and evaluates the environmental, social, economic and political characteristics of Malaya and Singapore. It analyzes the pluralistic character of Malayan society, and presents selected key problems facing Malaya as a whole. The second volume in the Country Survey Series of the Human Relations Area Files, in 1956, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak (British Borneo), presents an overall view of the principal aspects--historical, economic, social, and cultural--of those areas sharing the island of Borneo with Indonesia's Kalimantan. These are also the areas which currently make up the eastern political states of Malaysia. A study of Sabah, formerly known as North Borneo, appearing as the initial volume in the Corona Library (under the sponsorship of the British Colonial Office) is entitled North Borneo. Written by the University of Singapore historian Kenneth Tregonning, it was published by H. M. Stationery Office in 1960. The author covers the history, industry, social life and customs, geography and topography, natural resources, education, commerce and trade and other related topics.

Soon after the formation of Malaysia, a group of scholars at the University of Malaya and other research centers throughout the world brought together a series of articles to increase understanding of the new country, its history, politics and government, society and culture and economy. They were collected in Malaysia, A Survey, edited by Wang Gungwu, and

published by Praeger in 1964. By tracing briefly the recent history of the rise of revolutionary nationalism, the contributors help one to understand the background of Indonesia's opposition to the newly formed state of Malaysia. Another volume just as valuable, yet written in an entirely different style, which will provide a wider knowledge of the new Malaysia, is Sequel to Colonialism, the 1957-1960 Foundations for Malaysia: An On-the-spot Examination of the Geographic, Economic, and Political Seedbed Where the Idea of a Federation of Malaysia was Germinated. It was published in 1965 by the American Universities Field Staff in New York, of which the author, William Hanna, is the Southeast Asian representative. This is a masterful demonstration of writing contemporary history in Southeast Asia as it actually occurs, and thus provides the reader with current facts about political evolution, economic development, international involvement, and many interesting facets of the local scene in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

The Proclamation of Malaysia, the Federal Constitution, the National Anthem of Malaysia, and many other documents as well as much useful statistical data, facts about the government, foreign relations, and economic conditions, are to be found in the Malaysia Official Yearbook, 1963, published in Kuala Lumpur in 1964.

The history of Malaya is to be found in many volumes. Among these is A History of Malaya and Her Neighbors by Francis J. Moorehead, published by Longmans, Green in 1957, which is designed primarily as an introductory account of the early history of Malaya. The author makes one aware of the cultural influence of India which brought about the emergence of the Indianized states, the endeavor of these states to achieve political supremacy over each other, the political and economic influence of China, and the rise of Islam and its eventual dominance of both Malaya and Indonesia. Serving as a supplement to the Moorehead volume, A History of Malaya, A.D. 1400-1959 by Joseph Kennedy, from the St. Martin's Press in 1962, begins with the rise of the port-kingdom of Malacca in the early fifteenth century and gives a concise account of the principal events and main trends of Malayan history for the past five and a half centuries.

For the modern period, the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, one is referred to Charles Cowan's book Nineteenth-Century Malaya, the Origins of British Political Control, an Oxford University Press book in 1961. Written as a thesis at the University of London, the writer presents an analysis of the way in which Britain came to intervene in the political affairs of the various Malay States in the 1870's. He shows the major change such intervention brought about in Britain's foreign policy. A book by one who spent a quarter of a century in the Malayan Civil Service and wrote many authoritative works on Malaya, the late Victor Purcell, is Malaya, Outline of a Colony, published by Nelson and Sons in 1946. The author outlines the early history of Malaya during the time of the Portuguese and Dutch influence, followed by the establishment of British rule. Other chapters deal with tin, rubber, trade, agriculture and finance.

Whereas many other works on Malaya have been largely historical accounts of the Europeans in Malaya, or the Chinese, or the Malays, A History of Modern Malaya by Kenneth Tregonning, published by the University of London Press in 1965, presents the events within a Malayan framework in a non-Europocentric manner. The non-Islamic period prior to the

Malacca Sultanate, the history of Singapore, the plural society, tin and rubber, independence, and the coming of Malaysia are among the topics discussed. A work which provides data on the Malay Nationalist Movements is the second edition of The Making of Modern Malaya, A History From the Earliest Times to Independence by N. J. Ryan, from the Oxford University Press in 1966. The author does not see Malayan history as an adjunct to European political events, and he strives to provide a synthesis of current views on Malayan history.

A detailed account of the birth of Malaya and the events that culminated in the formation of Malaysia appears in the Praeger book A Short History of Malaysia by Harry Miller, (1966), who is known for his former writings, The Communist Menace in Malaya (Praeger, 1954) and Prince and Premier (Geo. Harrap, 1959). This work describes the colorful times of the first Malay empire, the conquest of Malacca in the sixteenth century by the Portuguese, and the arrival and impact of the Dutch, and finally the English. As Malaysia is born, the possible implications of the Indonesia-Malaysia conflict are touched on. Historical accounts of the eastern states of Malaysia are given in Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo by Nigel Heyward, published in Singapore by Donald Moore for Eastern Universities Press, in 1963, and in Kenneth Tregonning's A History of Modern Sabah (North Borneo, 1881-1963), published for the University of Singapore by the University of Malaya Press in 1965. The first edition of this book was issued under the title Under Chartered Company Rule (North Borneo, 1881-1946), in 1958. The book opens with an historical account of how Borneo was once an American colony prior to the emergence of the British North Borneo Company in the nineteenth century. The history of this Chartered Company is told here in full for the first time.

Singapore, for many years a British Colony and later a part of the newly formed Malaysia, is now a separate state following its withdrawal from Malaysia in 1965. The historical events of the British acquisition of Singapore, dating from the time when Sir Stamford Raffles signed an agreement with a Malay chief to establish a commercial trading center on the island, thus opening a five-year controversy with the Dutch over the trade of the region, are related in The First Contest for Singapore, 1819-1824 by Harry Marks, published by Nijhoff in The Hague in 1959. Sir Reginald Coupland relates the interesting story of how Raffles founded Singapore, an act which influenced the extension of British control over the States of the Malay peninsula, in his Raffles of Singapore, a Collins publication in London in 1946.

Two works are cited on the economy of Malaysia. A general survey, which assesses the natural resources in Malaya available for future development, was issued by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with the title The Economic Development of Malaya: Report of a Mission Organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the Request of the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, the Crown Colony of Singapore, and the United Kingdom, and published by the Johns Hopkins University Press in 1955. This voluminous report considers just how these resources might best contribute to the social and economic development of Malaya and Singapore, and makes recommendations for practical measures to further this development. The Economy of Malaya: An Essay in Colonial Political Economy by Thomas Silcock appeared in 1956 in the

Background to Malaya Series from Donald Moore publications. The author explains the three parts which constitute Malaya's economy: the subsistence economy of rice and fish, the mercantile economy, and the plantation and mining economy.

Inasmuch as the Chinese have taken over the major part of Malaya's trade and commerce, they will drive a hard bargain politically. An authoritative account of the Chinese in Malaya comes from Victor Purcell, The Chinese in Malaya, issued under the joint auspices of the Institute of Pacific Relations and The Royal Institute of International Affairs and published in 1948 by the Oxford University Press. This volume provides a consecutive account of Chinese social problems and politics and the part the Chinese have played with the British in building modern Malaya. A small segment of the millions of overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia is described by Ju-K'ang T'ien when he reviews the Chinese community in Sarawak, with particular emphasis on its social life, in his The Chinese of Sarawak, A Study of Social Structure, No. 12 in the Monographs on Social Anthropology Series published by the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1953. The intimate social character of the Chinese in Singapore is depicted by Leon Comber in his The Traditional Mysteries of Chinese Secret Societies in Malaya, published in Singapore by Donald Moore in 1961. A fresh account of the overseas Chinese is given by Charles P. Fitzgerald in The Third China: The Chinese Communities in Southeast Asia, published in Vancouver by the Publications Centre of the University of British Columbia, under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs in 1965.

One of the best cultural studies of the Malay people is by Sir Richard Winstedt, formerly of the Malayan Civil Service, The Malays, A Cultural History from Routledge and Paul (London, 1961). This is an authoritative account of the many-sided civilization of the Malay people as observed by a well-known student of Malay culture. Practically all Malays in Malaya have been Muslims for several centuries, so there is considerable data on the beliefs and practices of Islam in Malaya, the way in which Muslim law and practice have conditioned Malay marriage and divorce, the influence which orthodox Muslim works have had on the Malay legal system and the part which Muslim literature has played in Malay literature. The Arts of Malaya by Tony Beamish published in Singapore by Donald Moore in 1954, in the Malayan Heritage Series, is an introductory account of the various arts and crafts found in Malaya. Another book from Victor Purcell, Malaysia, published in London by Thames and Hudson in 1965, is an appreciation of the subtle influences of culture, religion, and the social organization on the pattern of contemporary life. Here the author emphasizes the history and the natural, social, cultural, and economic aspects of Malaysia.

From among the many periodicals and newspapers published in Malaysia and Singapore, these few are cited for articles: Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (Singapore), Sarawak Museum Journal (Kuching), and the Straits Times, daily (Kuala Lumpur).

Indonesia

Moving still further southward we come to the largest nation of Southeast Asia, Indonesia--a magnificent archipelago of over 2500 islands crisscrossing the equator for 3000 miles. These rugged, mountainous islands have over 400 volcanoes, many still active. For many centuries these islands were ruled as separate kingdoms by Hindu invaders, but in the fifteenth century a Muslim invasion converted most of the peoples to Islam.

It spread through Sumatra, Java and other islands, often absorbing earlier Indonesian practices and Hindu beliefs, finally becoming the predominant religious faith. About 90 percent of Indonesia's 100 million are Muslim, while there are two million Hindus in Bali, and three million Christians in all islands. One of the two political parties most critical of Sukarno's former reforms is the Muslim Masjumi Party. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese traders established trade relations with Indonesia and enjoyed the lucrative spice trade until they gave way to rival English and Dutch. The victorious Dutch, who long held almost a monopoly on the spice trade, strenuously held back the growth of strong nationalist sentiments. By World War II, Indonesian nationalism was still immature and was found principally in Java and Sumatra. It was not until the Japanese occupation that the nationalist leaders were able to further the ends of independence. The Indonesian declaration of independence under Japanese auspices occurred on April 17, 1945, a date cherished far more than that of December 28, 1949, when the Dutch left Indonesia. Many Indonesians are peasant villagers who grow food on small farms. Rubber is the chief export crop, while Indonesia is the world's second largest tin producer.

In 1962 the Southeast Asian Studies Program at Yale University in connection with the Human Relations Area Files, published a revised edition of an important bibliographical work of the late Raymond Kennedy, a Yale anthropologist, Bibliography of Indonesian Peoples and Cultures. This volume is a reprint of a compilation which, in 1945, represented an almost complete coverage of all extant books and articles concerning the peoples and cultures of Indonesia. This revised edition includes recent publications, and many articles by various authors which appeared in book form. All citations are listed separately by author, area and language. Another basic bibliographical tool for the researcher is Indonesia, 1957-1961: A Bibliography and Guide to Contents of a Collection of United States Joint Publications Research Service Translations on Microfilm, compiled and edited by Theodore E. Kyriak. This publication, issued by the Research and Microfilm Publications in Annapolis in 1962, provides translations into English of newspaper and periodical articles and other documents which appeared in Indonesian on political events, economic trends, and social problems in Indonesia.

Beyond these bibliographical sources, three general works are cited. Indonesia edited by Ruth McVey (1963), is one of a series issued by the Human Relations Area Files, which provides a comprehensive and up-to-date survey of Indonesia by scholarly writers in regard to history, culture, economics, politics, and social structure. Leslie Palmier, now the Deputy Director of the Southern Asian Research Center in Social Sciences in India,

and also well known for Indonesia and the Dutch (Oxford University Press, 1962) and Social Status and Power in Java (University of London, Athlone Press, 1959) is the author of a third book dealing with the archipelago entitled Indonesia, published by Walker and Co., 1965. It provides the historical and cultural background essential to the study of Indonesia. He provides a careful study of such significant contemporary issues as ethnic diversity, economic confrontation with Malaysia, and the controversial President Sukarno. A valuable "who's who" section is included. A work which shows how the people of the island empire, although politically controlled for centuries by successive foreign intruders from both the Occident and the Orient, did not lose their own cultural and social identity is The Ageless Indies by Raymond Kennedy, and published by John Day in 1942.

One of the best historical studies of the development of Indonesian civilization and the effect of three hundred years of slow and steady growth of Dutch influence on Indonesia is Nusantara, A History of Indonesia by Bernard Hubertus Vlekke, the revised edition appearing from Quadrangle Books in Chicago in 1960. The author discusses the arguments for and against many controversial historical points and deals at length with matters of government administration and the rigid Dutch economic policy. Another less retrospective work is The Republic of Indonesia by Dorothy Woodman, published by the Philosophical Library in 1955, it gives a general description of the principal islands, describes aspects of religious and political forces in Indonesian culture, provides an historical account of the transition period during the Japanese occupation and the return of the Dutch, and relates the historical events leading up to Indonesia's independence and the problems facing the new republic, including communism, which emerged in the 1950's.

Robert Van Niel provides a sharp analysis and evaluation of selected historical events in colonial Indonesia during the first quarter of the twentieth century in his carefully documented work, The Emergence of the Modern Indonesian Elite, published in The Hague by van Hoeve and in Chicago by Quadrangle Books in 1960. His principal emphasis is not upon political events per se, but upon social change, particularly the social change manifested by the "leader" group in Indonesian society.

A collection of studies of Indonesian history and historiography was initiated by Indonesian scholars to meet the growing demand in their country for a more vigorous and enlightened study of Indonesia's history; their work culminated in An Introduction to Indonesian Historiography, edited by Soedjatmoko and others, and later published under the auspices of the Modern Indonesia Project of the Southeast Asia Program by the Cornell University Press in 1965. The chapters cover a variety of subjects of value to the historian, for example, pre-seventeenth century Indonesian history, later Javanese sources, Malay historical sources, Chinese historical sources, and culture and religion.

A comprehensive and well-documented study by George Kahin traces the development of the Indonesian nationalist movement from the time when the Saminist movement was organized in the very late nineteenth century to

the significant political and military events immediately following World War II which enabled Indonesia to achieve its independence from the Dutch in late 1949. This excellent work, Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia, is from the Cornell University Press in 1952. The part which the Islamic reform movement played in the intense drive for Indonesian independence during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during World War II is related by Harry Benda in The Crescent and the Rising Sun; Indonesian Islam Under the Japanese Occupation, 1942-1945, which appeared in 1958 from van Hoeve in The Hague. This historical study with sociological insight does not present a full-scale historical account of the Japanese rule in Indonesia but provides a clear-cut analysis of the Islamic policy of the Japanese authorities.

An historical account of American relations with Sumatra through the activity of both individual Americans and American commercial and industrial firms is Americans in Sumatra by James W. Gould. Published in The Hague by Nijoff in 1961, the volume relates the rapid growth of connections between Sumatra and the United States from the time of the Atjeh War between the Atjehnese and the Dutch in 1873, when the Americans had certain political interests in northern Sumatra, to the time when Sumatran-American trade in coffee, sugar, and other products grew to a multi-million dollar commerce. He further relates how American oil companies began oil explorations, and the American role in the development of Indonesian rubber in Java and Sumatra.

It was at the zenith of Sukarno's career that the policy of "Guided Democracy" was projected. This meant a control by the ruling group over parliament, regional and local councils, the press, and even political parties. Bung Karno's Indonesia: A Collection of 25 Reports Written for the American Universities Field Staff by Willard Hanna, and published by American Universities Field Staff in New York in 1961, evaluates with keen insight the political, economic, and social trends in Indonesia during President Sukarno's program of guided democracy. During this same period there emerged a vitriolic Indonesian foreign policy toward the new state of Malaysia, namely, the "crush Malaysia" policy. Such tense relations prevailed until the power of Sukarno began to diminish in the spring of 1966 and General Suharto had increased his control of the Indonesian government sufficiently by that summer that he and Indonesia's new Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, were able to restore peaceful relations and friendly ties between Indonesia and Malaysia in August 1966. The official Indonesian position is provided in The Malaysia Issue: Background and Documents, issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs in Djakarta in 1964. The Department of International Relations of the Australian National University in Canberra issued in 1963 Documents and Data Paper No. 2, entitled The New Emerging Forces: Documents On the Ideology of Indonesian Foreign Policy edited by George Modelski. Here one finds, besides the documents, a careful analysis of what is behind the Sukarno idea of the new emerging forces against neo-colonialism, the reason for the "crush Malaysia" policy, and the Afro-Asian outlook stimulated by the Bandung Conference. Among the many topics which are discussed by the journalist Louis Fischer in his The Story of Indonesia published by Harper in 1959, are guided democracy, the pressure of Communism, and the foreign policy of the United States toward Indonesia.

For an interpretation of the government structure and policy in Indonesia two works are cited. The first one is retrospective, and gives a comprehensive account of the Dutch colonial policy, administration, and economic progress in Indonesia up to World War II. The Dutch East Indies: Its Government, Problems and Politics, by the able political scientist at the University of Kentucky, Amry Vandenbosch, was published by the University of California Press in 1941. More recently, in the section on Indonesia in Major Governments of Asia, from the Cornell University Press in 1963, George Kahin presents a clear discussion of indirect rule by the Dutch and the emergence of Indonesian nationalism, and relates the development of government structure and policies in postwar Indonesia.

Turning to the subject of Indonesian economics, a book which brings together--for the first time in English--the significant writings of Jacob C. van Leur, a Dutch scholar who made an important contribution in the past to a better understanding of certain aspects of Indonesian economic history, is Indonesian Trade and Society: Essays in Asian Social and Economic History, published by van Hoeve in The Hague in 1955. Data Paper no. 36 of the Southeast Asia Program at Cornell University, Indonesianisasi: Politics in a Changing Economy, 1940-1955 (1959) provides a competent survey of the economic history of Indonesia from 1940 through the decade following World War II, with particular reference to the way in which the economy has been Indonesianized.

The Communist Party of Indonesia was the first Communist party in Asia. Since its founding nearly half a century ago, it had become the largest nongoverning Communist party anywhere in the world, exceeding by far similar bodies in Italy and France, until the downfall of the party in October 1965. A comprehensive and well-documented history of its beginnings and particularly of its recent growth has appeared as The Communist Party of Indonesia, 1951-1963, by Donald Hindley, published by the University of California Press in 1964. An antecedent of the party, the author states, was a socialist-oriented organization not founded by Indonesians but by four men of Dutch ancestry resident in the archipelago in 1914. The strategy and tactics followed by the leaders of the Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI) during its history in Indonesia since the days of World War I are traced in Indonesian Communism, A History by Arnold Brackman, appearing in 1963 in the Praeger Publications in Russian History and World Communism Series, No. 123. A well-known authority on Communism in Indonesia, Ruth McVey, traces the history of Indonesian Communism in her study The Development of the Indonesian Communist Party and Its Relations With the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, published by the Center for International Studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1954. A significant historical study, which gives a fuller understanding of the rise of the Communist Party in Indonesia and the conditions which nurtured it, is The Communist Uprisings of 1926-1927 in Indonesia: Key Documents, the product of the joint research of Ruth McVey and Harry Benda, which appeared in the Translation Series of the Modern Indonesian Project at Cornell University in 1960.

As in Thailand and Malaysia, the overseas Chinese hold a strong economic position in Indonesia. One of the first of several studies relating to the Chinese minority in Indonesia carried out by persons in the Cornell Modern Indonesia Project is The National Status of the Chinese in Indonesia, 1900-1958 by Donald Willmott (1961). This study deals with both the Chinese dual citizenship problem and the social conditions of the Indonesian Chinese. An account of the Chinese who became established in Indonesia long before the Dutch arrived and who remained to hold a dominant economic position after the Dutch concluded their three and one-half centuries of domination of Indonesia, is The Role of the Chinese in Indonesia by Robert C. Bone, a publication of the Department of State Foreign Service Institute in 1951.

The Indonesian Woman: Struggles and Achievements by Cora Vreedede Stuers, published in 1960 by Mouton in The Hague, presents the part played by the Indonesian woman in the traditional society of various regions of Indonesia, and shows how the feminist movement was intimately allied to the national awakening.

A brief survey of Indonesian cultural life with particular emphasis on the ancient indigenous concepts which have persisted through the centuries was published in 1951 by the Educational and Cultural Arts Division of the Embassy of Indonesia in Washington with the title, The Cultural Life of Indonesia: Religion, the Arts, and Education. Indonesian Legends and Folk Tales by Adele Louise De Leeuw, a Nelson publication in 1961, is a collection of twenty-six legendary tales in a variety of settings which provide many insights into Indonesian life and thought.

Philippines

The modern history of the Philippines dates from 1521 when the archipelago was discovered by the Spanish explorer Magellan. Later in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the Filipinos experienced severe conflicts under Spanish rule which aggravated a revolt and a movement for self-government led by José Rizal, who became the first Filipino martyr and national hero after his execution by the Spaniards. After Spain successfully withstood the challenge of the Dutch, who coveted the Philippines, the islands were under undisputed Spanish control until the Spanish-American War, when the Filipino people came under the control of another Western power. The policy of the U.S. government was one of increasing autonomy for the Filipino people, eventually culminating in the proclamation of the Philippines as an independent republic in July 1946. Religion plays an important part in Filipino life. Catholicism came to the Philippines with the Spanish, and became firmly established during 350 years of Spanish rule. Protestantism entered with the twentieth century when American influence appeared. Islam was introduced as early as the fifteenth century by immigrants from Indonesia; their present-day descendants live mostly on Mindanao, the largest southern island in the Philippines, and are known as Moros, after the Spanish word for Moors. About 60 percent of the people--predominantly of Malay stock--live in small villages, barrios, and are engaged in cottage industries or as farmers or fishermen, thus making the Philippine economy primarily agricultural. The Philippines rank as one

of the world's great lumber-producing countries, and the islands have considerable mineral resources. Post-war recovery and economic expansion have been strengthened by American technical aid.

The Philippine Studies Program at the University of Chicago, under the supervision of Fred Eggan, was responsible for preparing Area Handbook on the Philippines, published by the University of Chicago for the Human Relations Area Files in 1956. It provides a survey of the social, political and economic organizations of the Philippines together with basic information on the cultural background and the significant social institutions of the Filipino people. This four-volume work is a significant reference tool.

For the history of the Philippines William Forbes' The Philippine Islands, a publication of the Harvard University Press in 1945, provides a clear description of the islands, summarizes early Filipino history, describes events during and immediately following the American occupation, and describes the organization of the government. Special reference is also made to the Moros and other tribal peoples. An authoritative and well-documented study of the elements which have entered into the development of the Philippine nation is The Philippines, A Study in National Development by Joseph Ralston Hayden, which appeared in 1942 from Macmillan. Particular reference is made to the American policy of entrusting the Filipinos with genuine political power, and thus enabling them to develop an experienced native leadership in national and local affairs. A survey of the Philippine Islands which will serve as a companion volume to Hayden's work is George Malcolm's First Malayan Republic, The Story of the Philippines, published in 1951 by the Christopher Publishing House in Boston. Besides giving data about the various peoples of the islands and information about the form of government established by the United States in the early twentieth century, biographical sketches of José Rizal, Emilio Aguinaldo, and other nationalist leaders are provided.

The political events and trends in Philippine politics before and after the death of President Magsaysay are lucidly traced by Robert Smith in his Philippine Freedom, 1946-1958, from the Columbia University Press in 1958. The author focuses particular attention on the significant way in which the United States cooperated with the Filipinos in what he refers to as "an unusual political and social experiment." A fresh study of the relations between the United States and the Philippines from the viewpoint of America is The Philippines and the United States: Problems of Partnership by George Edward Taylor, published for the Council on Foreign Relations by Praeger in 1964. The author's purpose is to clarify the alternatives which are open to the United States in the very special long-standing relationship that has existed between the two countries. Although he has taken into account the past historical events and policies, the emphasis is on the present and the future.

A study which inquires into the origins and development of Philippine foreign relations and diplomacy is A Diplomatic History of the Philippine Republic by Milton W. Meyer, which was issued in 1965 by the University of Hawaii Press. The author shows how, when the Philippines emerged as a fully sovereign state with independence in 1946, the national interests

and policies expanded beyond the historical ties and sympathy with the United States and became related to many world problems and world affairs. The development of Filipino foreign policy, with special reference to the countries of Asia, is divided into these stages: Formative years, 1945-1946; the Roxas administration, 1946-1948; the Quirino administration, 1948-1953; the Magsaysay administration, 1953-1957; and the Garcia administration, 1957-1961. Data Paper No. 38 of the Southeast Asia Program of Cornell University, entitled Two Papers on Philippine Foreign Policy (1960), includes "The Philippines and the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization" by Roger M. Smith, and "The Record of the Philippines in the United Nation" by Mary F. Somers.

The Hukbalahap movement, whose members are commonly called Huks, originated in 1942 during World War II to fight against the Japanese in the Philippines. With the defeat of Japan in 1945, Huk bands conducted guerrilla warfare against landlords for the purpose of achieving land reform. Four years later the Communists gained complete control of the movement and openly avowed its aim to replace the government with a Communist regime. Magsaysay, as Defense Minister, adopting unusual tactics against the Huks, was able to bring the Huk problem under control, and the Communist power disintegrated. To show what was really accomplished by the Filipinos against Communism, four books are noted.

The Philippine Answer to Communism by Alvin H. Scaff, published by the Stanford University Press in 1955, traces chronologically the steps taken to quell the uprising, to isolate the Communist leaders, and to encourage the participation of the ex-Huks in representative government and in democratic communities. At the heart of the ambitious campaign, the author shows, lay the desire of Ramon Magsaysay to win the Huks' support of the government by means of a positive program of social reform.

Volume 10 of the University of California Publications in Political Science from the University of California Press in 1961, Magsaysay and the Philippine Peasantry: The Agrarian Impact on Philippine Politics, 1953-1956 by Frances L. Starnes, presents many stark facts about the need for social and economic reform in the Philippines dating back to the time of José Rizal. The author discusses the agrarian setting; the peasantry as a political force, and Magsaysay's agrarian program and concludes with a summary and evaluation. Considerable data are provided about the election of 1953, and the Land Reform Bill of 1955, put through by President Magsaysay.

Carlos Romulo also provides a vivid, fast-moving account of the way in which the Huk movement in the Philippines was reduced from a major national threat to a movement of insignificant proportions, in his Crusade in Asia: Philippine Victory, a John Day book in 1955. He also discusses Luis Taruc, the top Communist leader of the Hukbalahaps. A book which relates the military action taken by the armed forces of the Philippines to clear the country of the Huks is entitled Lessons From the Huk Campaign in the Philippines by Uldarico S. Baclagon, which appeared in Manila published by M. Colcol in 1960. Besides the military tactics, the author presents the problems, the difficulties, the need and the practical methods of combating communism at the grass-root level in the barrios.

An examination of the role of government policy in the postwar national economic development of the Philippines is very well presented by Frank Golay in his The Philippines: Public Policy and National Economic Development, which was issued by the Cornell University Press in 1961. The author emphasizes the fact that the overall national economic development in various fields--agriculture, trade and commerce, banking and finance, communications, transportation, industry, urban development, and other national projects--is not to be measured solely by the increase of per capita income. It is also his opinion that in the Philippines economic nationalism, industrialization, economic sovereignty, and external stability may come into substantial conflict with the pursuit of economic growth. A. V. H. Hartendorp, for some years the editor of the American Chamber of Commerce Journal, brought together a number of his articles on a wide range of topics relating to the Filipino economy in History of Industry and Trade of the Philippines, published by the American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines in Manila in 1958.

A collection of over two hundred and fifty individual papers on the customary law of the numerous racial groups in the Philippines, written by numerous persons over a long period of years, offers a wealth of information on the ethnological aspects of Filipino culture as found in the customary law. It was brought together between 1912 and 1931 by Professor H. Otley Beyer of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology at the University of the Philippines. The ten-volume set is entitled A Collection of Source Material for the Study of Philippine Customary Law; From the Beyer Collection of Manuscript Sources in Philippine Ethnography (1912-1931) and Other Sources. The collection has never been published, but it was classified by F. D. Holleman when he was Secretary to the Government of the Netherlands East Indies; hence the collection is usually referred to as the Beyer-Holleman Series on Philippine Customary Law.

A group of essays on a variety of subjects which serve as a collective plea for a wider freedom of thought, both within the university atmosphere and throughout the Philippines as a whole, appears in In Larger Freedom: Studies in Philippine Life, Thought and Institutions, by Leopoldo Y. Yabes, which appeared as No. 6 in the Philippine Studies Series at the University of the Philippines. Topics of the essays in the collection include the state of Philippine literature, mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, and higher education in the humanities. Published in 1966 as a volume in the Contemporary Civilizations Series of Holt, Rinehart and Winston, The Philippines Yesterday and Today by Delia and Ferdinand Kuhn, provides a general introduction to the history, culture and the way of life of the Philippine people.

As sources of periodical literature on the Philippines, these few periodicals and newspapers are cited: Philippine Social Sciences and Humanities Review (Quezon City), The Silliman Journal (Dumaguete), The University of Manila Journal of East Asiatic Studies (Manila), The Manila Times, daily, and the Manila Daily Bulletin.

VITA

Cecil Hobbs is the head of the South Asia Section of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

He was born in Martins Ferry, Ohio in 1907. He received a B.A. from the University of Illinois in 1929, a B.D. from Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in 1933, and his Th.M. from Colgate-Rochester in 1942. He was an instructor in the history department at the University of Illinois from 1929-1930, and was a minister of education at the Baptist Temple in Rochester, New York from 1932 to 1935. From 1935 to 1941 he was a field administrator for the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in Burma. Since 1943 he has been with the South Asia section of the Library of Congress and is presently head of that department.

Mr. Hobbs is the author of a number of books and articles dealing with Southeast Asia. He has been on several trips through Southeast Asia for the Library of Congress. He is a member of the Far Eastern Association, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and the Burma Research Society.

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